



HINDI IMPOSITION PAPERS

Volume 2

Hindi Imposition Diary

Thanjai Nalankilli

HINDI IMPOSITION PAPERS

Volume 2 Hindi Imposition Diary

by
Thanjai Nalankilli

Copyright Thanjai Nalankilli 2019

This book or any chapter in the book may be copied, distributed, reposted, reprinted, translated or shared in print, electronic, digital, internet or other media. No permission needed from copyright holder.

Hindi Imposition Papers

All You Wanted to Know about Hindi imposition and More

This fourteen-volumes book contains over 100 articles on the subject of Hindi imposition in India. Researchers, scholars, historians and students who want to get an in-depth understanding of India's language policy may go through these articles one by one. Others may casually browse through these volumes, stopping to read those articles that interest them. You may find lots of interesting and useful information in these articles.

Even if you are reading these articles a hundred years from now, these articles will tell you the history of the development and evolution of India's Hindi imposition policies and opposition to it, starting from 1938 to 2019. This is part of Indian history. India's language problem is an ongoing problem. We do not know where all this will lead to and how this will end.

Table of Contents

This volume lists over 180 news reports of Hindi-imposition related activities culled from newspapers and news websites (2015-2018). This by no means a complete list. They provide a historical record of Indian government's discriminatory language policy.

[Preface](#)

1. [January - September, 2015](#)
2. [October - December, 2015](#)
3. [January - March, 2016](#)
4. [April - June, 2016](#)
5. [July - September, 2016](#)
6. [October - December, 2016](#)
7. [January - March, 2017](#)
8. [April - June, 2017](#)
9. [July - September, 2017](#)
10. [October - December, 2017](#)
11. [January - March, 2018](#)
12. [April - June, 2018](#)
13. [July - September, 2018](#)
14. [October - December, 2018](#)

[List of the 15 Volumes of Hindi Imposition Papers](#)

[List of More Free E-Books from Us](#)

PREFACE

Thanjai Nalankilli

Hindi, the mother tongue of the people living in the northern-central region of India, became the official language of India, along with English, on January 26, 1950. Ever since that time, Hindi is imposed on the non-Hindi peoples of India more and more, year after year, irrespective of which political party or coalition of political parties is in power and who the prime minister is. Every prime minister from 1950 to the time of this writing (2019) has told some time or other that there is no Hindi imposition and there would be no Hindi imposition. Yet Hindi is imposed more and more.

In the following chapters, we provide lists of Hindi imposition related activities in India from 2015 to 2018. These are not only historical records of Hindi imposition but also show the mindset of Hindi politicians who control the language policy of India.

The list is not complete. These are news reports that we came across in various newspapers and news websites. This is not a complete list of all Hindi imposition actions taken by the Indian Government and reactions from non-Hindi peoples.

Another point we want to make is that, some of the items we have listed might have been rectified after immense pressure from people and politicians from some non-Hindi state. At the very same time more Hindi imposition actions would take place in other areas. The measure of Hindi imposition is whether more Hindi use in Indian government offices and enterprises (banks, railway, etc.) this year than the last. That surely is the case until the time of this writing (2019).

(First Published: July 2019)

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for chapter 1

1.

Diary: January to September 2015

ABBREVIATIONS

BJP - Bharatiya Janata Party
CBI - Central Bureau of Investigation
IFS - Indian Foreign Service
IIT - Indian Institute of Technology
JEE - Joint Entrance Examination
MHA - Ministry of Home Affairs
MP - Member of Parliament
RSS - Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

2015-0000A: Hindi at Rameswaram Railway Station

At Rameswaram Railway station, a Hindi word and its meaning in English are written on a board every day. This is called "One Day, One Hindi Word" (2015). What is the purpose of this, other than flexing Hindi power in Tamil Nadu? The effort might have been directed towards teaching Tamil words to non-Tamil Indian government employees working in Tamil Nadu. Many do not know Tamil and unable to communicate with local people who know neither English nor Hindi.

2015-0000B: Hindi Rules at the 1000 Year Old Temple in Tamil Nadu

Messages posted in the Gangai Konda Chola Puram Temple (Tamil Nadu) which is under Indian Government control because it is an United Nations Heritage site are in English and Hindi only (2015). No Tamil in the temple built by one of the greatest Tamil kings Rajendra Cholan-I. In fact he is one of the greatest kings of South Asia. He conquered vast amounts of territory not only in the Indian subcontinent but also in Sri Lanka, Burma and Indonesia. He defeated many northern armies on his ways to Ganges and brought water from Ganges for this temple. Now Tamil has no place in the temple he built. What a sad situation for Tamil people!

2015-0127A: Hindi Division at the Ministry of External Affairs

Indian government opened a Hindi Division in the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and increased its importance by appointing a joint secretary-rank IFS officer to head it. (IFS - Indian Foreign Service). The newly created Hindi Division will, among other things, manage the World Hindi Conference later in 2015. There are efforts to increase the use of Hindi in internal communications within the ministry. (The New Indian Express; January 27, 2015) 20150601

2015-0204A: Karnataka Governor Addressed Karnataka Legislature in Hindi

Karnataka Governor Vajubhai Vala gave his 2015 Republic Day speech in Hindi and also addressed the Joint Session of Legislature in February in Hindi. Some organizations opposed it. A few politicians murmured about it but no major opposition from politicians (Tehelka.com; February 4, 2015)

Things did not change. Here is news from 2017: Governor Vajubhai Vala addressed the joint session of the Karnataka State Legislature in Hindi. (India Times; February 7, 2017)

2015-0223A: Hindi at Central Bureau of Investigation

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) required that Hindi be used in all of its administrative matters, including tenders, reports submitted to parliament and officers' service records (Press Trust of India; February 23, 2015).

2015-0300A: Indian Railways - No Complaints from Non-Hindi Peoples

Indian Railways, operated by the Indian government, created a website www.coms.indianrailways.gov.in where people can file complaints; you can file complaints in English or Hindi only (as of March 2015).

2015-0421A: Hindi Lessons for Members of Parliament (MP)

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has hired an expert to teach Hindi to non-Hindi MPs. 30 MPs have volunteered to learn. (The Economic Times; April 21, 2015) We have no problem if someone learns Hindi voluntarily but it should not be because it imposed indirectly by making it difficult or impossible for them to do their duty of representing their constituency without knowing Hindi. That is unacceptable.

An official told a reporter that some MPs expressed their inability to understand the language when either Prime Minister Modi or home minister Rajnath Singh speaks in the parliament despite the English translation facility available to them on headphones. (The Economic Times; April 21, 2015) Why are English translations un-understandable? There seems to be no problem for translation from English to Hindi but why the problem from Hindi to English? Hire translators who can speak proper English? Are incompetent translators purposively hired to force non-Hindi MPs to learn Hindi? Is the Hindi-politicians controlled Indian government purposively providing un-understandable translations? Two-language formula depends on proper translations. Fix the problem instead of forcing non-Hindi MPs to learn Hindi. It is unacceptable. It is against the official languages act.

One Member of Parliament (MP), Mr. Mandal, said that he finds it difficult to understand what's going on in the parliament since most of it is in Hindi. (The Economic Times; April 21, 2015) This is a violation of the two-language formula (Hindi and English). According to that formula, anyone in India should be able to communicate with the Indian government in Hindi or English. If some MPs find it difficult to understand what is going on and thus unable represent their constituency without knowing Hindi, the

solution is not to learn Hindi but insist that two-language formula be implemented fully. If necessary, file a lawsuit to make sure English continues to be an official language of India in name and in fact.

2015-0530A: Tamil Nadu Labour Union Opposes Hindi Imposition in Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)

Indian Government owned Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) asked that all communications must be in Hindi. Tamil Nadu Life Insurance Progressive Employees Union condemned the implementation of Hindi in Southern Zonal Office saying it would be difficult for the staff to communicate in Hindi as majority of its clientele do not know Hindi. The union asked that a Department of Tamil be set up in LIC (in Tamil Nadu) like the Official Language Implementation department that oversees implementation of Hindi in LIC offices. Some members wanted all forms used in Tamil Nadu be printed in Tamil also (currently they are in English and Hindi only). The Union wanted that policy holders be allowed to sign in Tamil. It is noteworthy that LIC requires that officials at the rank of assistant regional officer and above sign in Hindi. Fifty per cent of the books purchased by LIC are in Hindi. (The New Indian Express; May 30, 2015)

2015-0905A: Is Modi the Prime Minister of Hindi states only?

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed school students all over the country through television on Teachers Day in September 2015. He spoke in Hindi with no translation in state languages or even English. Most students in Tamil Nadu did not understand the Hindi speech. Some schools did not even bother to turn on the television because the speech was in Hindi (Times of India; September 5, 2015). Is Modi the Prime Minister of Hindi states only? Modi was using government funds to speak as the Prime Minister of India. Does this not violate the constitution and language acts that require that all Indian government communications to non-Hindi states should be in English also? Should some language patriot lawyer sue the Prime Minister? (I am not a legal professional; just wondering.)

2015-0906A: Non-Hindi Students Need not Tune in

Visakini of Tamil Nadu, a talented 15 year old college student with one of the highest IQs at 225, was selected by Prime Minister Narendra Modi's office to converse with him on the Teachers Day (2015) as the representative student from Tamil Nadu through a nationally televised interaction that was telecast to all schools in the country. She asked him a question in English and he answered her in Hindi (although he can and had talked in English many times) with no English or other non-Hindi translation. (Deccan Chronicle; September 6, 2015) How many college or school students from non-Hindi states understood this exchange? Was this taxpayer funded televised event for the benefit of Hindi states only? Is it a violation of the constitution and language acts not to provide English translation?

2015-0907A: Tamil Students Discriminated in IIT Selection Process

Madras High Court refused to direct the Indian government to hold Indian Institutes of Technology-Joint Entrance Examinations (IIT-JEE) in Tamil and other regional languages, saying the question falls within the domain of the government. (Times of India; September 7, 2017)

At one point Indian Government lawyer told the court that the medium of instruction at IIT is English, and inadequacy in English language would cause a problem to candidates writing the examination in Tamil. To this the plaintiff lawyer responded that then the examinations should not be conducted in Hindi either. (Times of India; September 7, 2017) [After all, if inadequacy in English would cause problems to candidates writing the examination in Tamil (because the medium of instruction at IIT is English), would this not cause similar problems for candidates writing the examination in Hindi?]

Although this news item was primarily about Madras High Court decision on discrimination of Tamil students, it is equally applicable to students from a number of other non-Hindi states also (Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra, West Bengal, Odisha, ...)

2015-0910A: Hindi Unites India?

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) magazine Panchjanya said in a cover article that Hindi has the potential to unite the country and “chase away” English (Indian Express; September 10, 2015). RSS and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) that rules India at this time (2016) are closely linked organizations. Many BJP leaders and ministers are or were RSS members. So the views expressed by RSS should be considered seriously.

We do not know where these Hindi zealots get the idea that Hindi unites India; Indian constituent assembly (constitution assembly) had one of the divisive and longest debate on the question of Hindi as official language. Anti-Hindi agitations that rocked India (especially Tamil Nadu) in 1965 was one of the most strongest and violent agitations of South Asia before or after the British left. Indian security forces shot and killed over 60 unarmed civilians in Tamil Nadu in a single week in February 1965 to quell the agitation. Seven young men self-immolated themselves to express their opposition to making Hindi the official language of India.

We agree that Hindi can chase away English through Indian government actions. Only ones who benefit from it is Hindi people. Non-Hindi peoples will have a new master "The Hindi People". Imperial British Empire is replaced by a mini Hindi Empire.

2015-0914A: Indian Institute of Technology or Hindian Institute of Technology? (IIT or HIT?)

Here is yet one more reason given for not holding IIT-JEE examination in most Indian languages.

Indian Institutes of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE examination) is currently being conducted in English, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. Top scorers get admission to much coveted Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and to good jobs. So there is demand from many states that examinations be held in all state languages. Examination board says that it is difficult to translate the questions and have so many sets of question papers in so many different languages. (PaGaLGuY.com; September 14, 2015 [PaGaLGuY is India's largest education network.]) If India has too many languages to manage, it is time to split India into manageable countries. You do not wear shoes that are too tight for your feet and suffer. You get new shoes. If the current centralized Indian system inflicts pain on certain regions, either decentralize or allow those who do not want to continue to suffer to leave the Indian Union. Why students whose mother tongue is Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu have a special advantage?

2015-0916A: Sanskrit is the Mother and Hindi is the Elder Sister of all Indian Languages

Indian government Home Minister Rajnath Singh said that Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages and he considers Hindi as the elder sister of all regional languages because it is closer to Hindi (Hindustan Times; September 16, 2015).

Sanskrit is not the mother of at least one "Indian language" Tamil. How can Hindi be the elder sister of other Indian languages? It is far younger than many Indian languages. While the age of Telugu, Tamil and some other languages are measured in 1000s of years, Hindi's age is measured in 100s of years.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

2.

Diary: October to December 2015

ABBREVIATIONS

RPF - Central Reserve Police Force

CSTT - Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology

MNS - Maharashtra Navnirman Sena

RTI - Right to Information

UAE - United Arab Emirates

2015-0928A: UAE, Hindi and Malayalam

United Arab Emirates (UAE) government has added Hindi as a language to communicate Government initiatives on social media (The National UAE; September 28, 2015). There are far more Malayalis than Hindi people in UAE and many do not know Hindi. Only reason UAE added Hindi (and not Malayalam) is because Indian government propagates the false information around the world that Hindi is the lingua franca of India. Had Malayalam speaking Kerala been a separate, independent country, UAE would have added Malayalam (and not Hindi). India's Hindi-supremacy policy are affecting non-Hindi people living abroad.

2015-1000A: Know Hindi or You are Fired

Terms and Conditions for Candidates Recruited to Various Railway Services says "Failure to pass the examination in Hindi of an approved standard within the period of probation shall involve liability to termination of services." It is in the Indian Railways website (October 2015). Actually this statement was there as way back as 2002. What is the need for someone working in a non-Hindi state? Instead the requirement should be knowledge of the state language. Now many out-of-state Indian government employees do not know the state language and it is a hardship to the local people.

2015-1005A: Infusion of Hindi and Sanskrit into Other Languages

Indian Government's Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) is trying to infuse Sanskrit and Hindi words into other Indian languages; in other words, pollute Indian languages with Sanskrit and Hindi words. CSTT website says, "All educationists, linguists and scholars believe a technical term in all Indian languages must bear maximum uniformity so as to facilitate inter-lingual communication and exchange of scientific information in all areas of education, research and sciences. For this purpose Indian languages must have a common uniform similar corpus of terms for this purpose. Since the roots of technical terms in different states of the country are usually same, there are many terms which are similar. By identifying these terms the Commission publishes glossaries of pan Indian terms. Such glossaries are distributed free of cost to the users." (Seen at their website on October 5, 2015; we do not know how long it was there).

What Indian Government's CSTT is trying to do is mix, infuse, pollute Sanskrit and Hindi words into other languages. Don't think that they are going to adopt a Tamil word for all-India use. No. It will be Sanskrit or Hindi. This is indirect Sanskrit-Hindi imposition.

2015-1013A: Central Police Constable Beats Man for not Answering in Hindi

A man in arrested in Chhattisgarh on suspicion of some crime was beaten by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for being unable to speak to them in Hindi (The Wire-News Web Site; October 13, 2015). Mark my words. Sooner than later, this will happen in some non-Hindi states too. Many CRPF constables and officers do not know the state language and many constables have no working knowledge of English either. They will one day beat up suspects for not answering them in Hindi and there would be no action against them from Government of India.

2015-1027A: Hindi in Mars

Union minister Jitendra Singh released a Hindi atlas on Mars Orbiter Mission. He said that Hindi could help spread awareness on space missions in the country. He added that using Hindi as a medium of instruction in scientific departments like space technology and atomic energy would provide the best of the young scientific minds in India an opportunity to contribute even if they did not know English language. He said that department of space and department of atomic energy publish periodicals and booklets in Hindi for popularizing various projects and programs. (International Business Times; October 27, 2015). As far as Indian government is concerned Indian people means Hindi speakers only; young Indian minds means young minds in Hindi States. How else can you explain the minister's statement?

2015-1030A: Hindi in Mumbai, Maharashtra

Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) President Raj Thackeray said, "India is a rainbow of sub-nationalities and each state has its own cultural heritage, language and food habits. ... Those who come from other states to Mumbai to make a living should learn to respect Maharashtra's cultural practices, language and food habits." (Times of India; October 30, 2015) We agree. What irritates people of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and may be some other non-Hindi states is that migrants from Hindi belt not learning the state language and expecting local people to learn Hindi. They are assisted by the Indian government by providing Hindi in all railway operations, Indian government owned banks, post offices, radio and television in non-Hindi states.

2015-1101A: Agra Police in Tamil Nadu

Police officers from Agra came to Vellore Police Station in Tamil Nadu to take custody of a suspect wanted in Agra. They brought with them orders written in Hindi. No one in the Vellore police station or the magistrate understood Hindi and refused to hand over the suspect. Agra police said that they would come back with English translations. (Times of

India; November 1, 2015). It shows the arrogance of Hindi states. No police officer from Tamil Nadu would go to another state with orders in Tamil. In fact, no state government official from a non-Hindi state would go to another state with orders written in the state language. Only Hindi state officers have this arrogance that everyone should know Hindi.

Former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Kamaraj told state government employees in the 1950s, "If you get any letter in Hindi, throw it in the waste paper basket". Once a former Chief Minister of Kerala got a letter from the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister in Hindi. He returned the Hindi letter with a note in English, "If I reply you in my mother tongue Malayalam, how would it be?" This arrogance that everybody in India knows Hindi or should know Hindi runs all the way from top Hindi politicians to illiterate Hindi speakers. I can excuse the illiterate Hindi speakers to their ignorance but what excuse do the well-educated Hindi speakers have?

2015-1212A: Right to Information (RTI)

Indian government started the website www.rtionline.gov.in for people to file Right to Information (RTI) requests on line, It was in English only. GOI announced in 2015 that people would be able to file in Hindi also. No mention of other Indian languages. (Daily News and Analysis (DNA) website; December 12, 2015)

2015-1212B: Kendriya Vidyalayas and Hindi

Government of India said that it plans to set up at least one central school (Kendriya Vidyalaya) in each parliamentary constituency. (The Hindu; December 12, 2015).

This is further intrusion of the central government and taking away power from state governments in the education area and negative devolution of power. When these schools were established decades ago, Indian government said that they were for the benefit of children of central government employees. Now it is admitting others too. These schools teach compulsory Hindi and many of them do not teach state language and state government cannot require them to teach state language.

2015-1226A: Hindi Milestones at Karnataka Highways

Indian government converted the Bengaluru-Mysuru state highway (Bangalore-Mysore Highway) to a national highway in 2014. It replaced the Kannada-English milestones with Hindi-English milestones in December 2015. (The New Indian Express; December 26, 2015).

A similar thing happened in Tamil Nadu in 2003 (The Hindu Newspaper; March 6, 2003). After protests from Tamilnadu politicians and people, Tamil was put back in milestones. Why do we have to protest, demonstrate, plead and beg to have our basic right to have our language in highways, railways, banks, etc? Instead of demonstrating and pleading every time Hindi politicians of the Indian government sneeze, we should

once and for ever demand that all Indian government transactions should be in the state language and English.

Some Kannada activists, belonging to the group Samanya Kannadiga, changed Hindi to Kannada in some milestones (The Newsminute.com; January 11, 2016). This is reminiscent of large scale tarring of Hindi signs in post offices and railway stations in Tamil Nadu during the 1950s. In some cities almost every Hindi sign was blackened with tar. Of course, the Indian government painted the Hindi back.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

3.

Hindi Diary: January to March 2016

ABBREVIATIONS

ATM - Automatic Teller Machine

FIR - First Information Report

KDRUA - Kanyakumari District Railway Users' Association

MLA - Member of Legislative Assembly

PMO - Prime Minister's Office (India)

SBI - State Bank of India

UK - United Kingdom

2016-0000A: Ujjwala What?

Hindi advertisement boards about Indian Government's Ujjwala scheme are placed in Mandya, Karnataka (2016). Where is Kannada, the state language of Karnataka? This writer does not know what Ujjwala means but the Indian government is spending 8000 crore Rupees on Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. How do I benefit from it? Is it just for the benefit of those who know Hindi?

2016-0000B: Employment with State Bank of India (SBI)

Examinations for employment with State Bank of India (SBI) in 2016 continue to be in English and Hindi only. This gives an undue advantage to Hindi region students/applicants and yet non-Hindi peoples and politicians are putting up with this discrimination. May be we, the non-Hindi peoples, deserve it.

A byproduct of this language policy is that some of the employees serving at SBI offices in non-Hindi states do not know the state language and bank customers are at a disadvantage unable to communicate with bank officials.

2016-0000D: Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

Indian Government's Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) has invited applications for the Rashtriya Puraskaara 2016; Applications are in English and Hindi only.

Even Non-Hindi people with disabilities are getting the short end of the stick with Hindi-centric Indian government.

2016-0110A: Funding for Hindi on the Web

Indian Government introduced web tools like audio-typing aid and is working on making available Hindi classic literature digitally (Economic Times; January 10, 2016). We

would have no objection if the Hindi states fund such Hindi development projects. But the Indian government is using taxes collected from Hindi and non-Hindi peoples to develop Hindi. How is it different from the former British rulers taking the taxes from its South Asian colonies for the benefit of British people?

2016-0114A: Indian Prime Minister extended Pongal Greetings in English and Tamil

Indian Prime Minister extended Pongal Greetings in English and Tamil on the Internet media service Twitter (Pongal is the harvest festival in Tamil Nadu). (Daily News and Analysis (DNAIndia.com); January 14, 2016). We do appreciate the prime minister issuing Pongal greetings in Tamil but it would be even more helpful if people of Tamil Nadu could go to an Indian Government owned bank or its Life Insurance Corporation offices in Tamil Nadu and fill out forms or use ATM machines in Tamil also. That is a long term unfulfilled request of the Tamil people. Also, while an international website Twitter allows you to communicate in Tamil and many other languages, you can provide feedback or comments at most Indian government websites only in English or Hindi. Don't be fooled by the Prime Minister issuing a twitter comment in Tamil; it is a token gesture that benefits no one. We need use of Tamil in government websites that benefit people.

2016-0118A: Hindi People Should Learn the State Language of their Residence

Prime Minister of United Kingdom (UK) said that migrants coming to the UK on a five-year spousal visa with poor or no English skills will have to take a test after two and a half years to show they are making efforts to improve their English. Those who fail to speak English may be deported from UK. He said that Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities as the heart of the language barrier. He added that "At the moment, someone can move here with very basic English and there's no requirement to improve it over time. We will change that." (Indian Express; January 18, 2016)

These spouses (mostly wives) usually do not work outside the home and have little interaction with general public. Yet they are required to learn English or leave UK. This is a good policy so that these spouses are integrated into society. Here in India, Hindi migrants come to non-Hindi states to work and do not learn the state language. They are annoyed or angry if local people do not talk to them in their mother tongue Hindi. This has become especially a problem in major cities like Mumbai (Bombay), Bengaluru (Bangalore) and Chennai (Madras). State governments should pass laws requiring that employment in both government offices and private businesses must have fluency in the state language and enforce it strictly.

2016-0123A: Hindi in Department of Electronics and Information Technology

Indian government Department of Electronics and Information Technology is preparing a translation tool that will support 5000000 (five lakh) English words and their Hindi translations. (Economic Times; January 23, 2016). How much non-Hindi taxpayers'

money is spent on this project? Will the Indian government allocate the same amount of money or proportional to the ratio of each language population for the development of non-Hindi languages?

2016-0123B: Power of the Department of Official Language

Secretary of the Department of Official Language (under the Home Ministry) Girish Shankar directed senior officials, including secretaries in all central ministries (top officer in each ministry), to use simple, spoken Hindi for official correspondence, after a review revealed that most ministries were nowhere close to meeting the target of using the 75% of file notings. Most ministries have shown that 100 per cent of staff can speak and understand Hindi, the use of the language for official correspondence is as low as 12 per cent in some cases. Shankar named some of the ministries where Hindi is not used at least 75% of the communications. He instructed that all central government websites should be in Hindi and English and the default opening of websites should be Hindi. Senior officials of the ministry should communicate in Hindi so that their juniors are also encouraged to do the same; the seniors should not be dependent on those officials who can write in Hindi. Hindi should not remain just a language of translation in government work. Shankar wrote to all ministries, with a copy to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), saying that it is the "constitutional responsibility" of central officials to use Hindi in their daily work. (Economic Times; January 23, 2016)

This action shows the power of Hindi speakers in the Indian government. Note that he not only want letters and memorandums written in Hindi but that notes officers make on margins of reports should be in Hindi. Non-Hindi officers who cannot write in Hindi well write their reports, memorandums, etc., in English and then it is translated to Hindi. It meets the official languages requirement that all central government communications should be in Hindi and English. Yet Mr. Girish Shankar is pressuring officials to write in Hindi and then to translate to English. It goes against the very spirit of two-languages formula (the official policy of the Indian Government). Two-language formula means an official can work in either Hindi or English. His/her writings would be translated to the other language. Shankar is pressuring to write in Hindi. Almost every Prime Minister told that Hindi is not imposed and will not be imposed. Mr. Girish Shankar's actions, in the opinion of this writer, is violatin of the spirit of the two-languages policy and the promises made by prime ministers.

2016-0229A: Indian Railways Ministry Insults non-Hindi Peoples (lowest class passengers?)

Karnataka State Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) C.T. Ravi wrote (tweeted) to Indian Railways Minister asking him to print train tickets within Karnataka in the state language Kannada. Train tickets used to be printed in state language and English but in recent years state language is replaced by Hindi. Railways Ministry replied that only tickets of the lowest class of carriage are printed in regional language. Others are in Hindi and English. (CNN News18; February 29, 2016).

Yes, Hindi is the language of the upper class people (the Hindi people or Hindi-knowing people) and the other languages are of the lower class people-the majority non-Hindi people.

2016-0302A: The Mumbai Incidence

Two women residing in Mumbai (Bombay) were upset that the First Information Report (FIR) of their complaint was in Marathi, and not in Hindi or English, and argued with police even after police explained that FIRs should be in state language (Mumbai Express; March 2, 2016).

We support the Maharashtra Police that their reports should be in the state language. It is up to the residents to know the language.

2016-0307A: Disappearing State Languages in Railway Tickets?

Tamil Nadu Kanyakumari District Railway Users' Association (KDRUA) asked Indian Railways to print details on train tickets in Tamil also; now most tickets are in Hindi and English only. KDRUA said that people who know only Tamil were forced to depend on others to read the details. KDRUA added that those unable to read Hindi or English were often penalized for boarding the wrong trains. (The Hindu; March 7, 2016)

This is an outrage. Hindi speakers come to work in Tamil Nadu from a thousand miles away, do not learn Tamil and still can go to banks, post offices, trains and many other services and do businesses in their mother tongue Hindi but the sons and daughters of the soil have to beg others to tell them what is in the rail tickets they purchased or often penalized for riding wrong trains. By the way, state languages used to be there in rail tickets in the past all the way back under British rule (Photographs are available on the Internet.). Yes, state language was in railway tickets during British rule. What a sad commentary on the state of affairs.

2016-0323A: Hindi at Passport Offices

Indian Government External Affairs Ministry (Foreign Ministry) asked regional passport offices to use maximum use of Hindi on a daily basis. Regional passport office in Punjab is holding a workshop on Hindi language on March 30, 2016 at which documentaries on the importance of Hindi will be shown and Hindi poetry will be recited. (Hindustan Times; March 23, 2016)

If Indian government offices are there for the benefit of the people, then regional passport offices would be encouraged to use the local language as much as possible and train the employees to communicate with people in the local language. But we live in Hindia (not India). Indian government operates for the benefit of those who know Hindi; non-Hindi people be damned.

2016-0323B: Hindi in all Office Files

Indian government asked all its offices to maintain files in both Hindi and English, and said that they should try to give most comments in Hindi. (Hindustan Times; March 23, 2016)

2016-0324A: Hindi-Centric Holiday Schedule of the Indian Government

Like Holi, there are other colour festivals in West Bengal, Assam and Manipur under different names, on different dates (close not the same in some years) and based on different mythological events. For example, the colour festival of Dol Jatra in West Bengal is celebrated on March 23 and Holi on March 24 in 2016. While Holi on March 23 is a compulsory holiday in Indian government, Dol Jatra is only an optional holiday. (Scroll website; March 24, 2016)

Why is Holi that originated in the Hindi-belt region a compulsory holiday all over India (including West Bengal) but Dol Jatra is only a "restricted holiday"? Restricted holiday is an optional holiday that a state government (for example, West Bengal State Government) may choose to declare as holiday in the state but Holi would also be a holiday whether the state government wants it or not). Another example of Hindi imperialism.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

4.

Diary: April to June 2016

2016-0421A: Hindi a "Must" to Excel in India

India's Urban Development and Parliamentary Affairs Minister said that children should be encouraged to learn Hindi in addition to mother tongue because without Hindi you cannot excel at national level. He made this statement at the Hindi Advisory Committee (Hindi Salahkar Samiti) of the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (One India News; April 21, 2016).

The Minister also said in that same speech that Hindi is not imposed. If the Indian Government makes it impossible for people to excel at the national level without knowing Hindi, that is tantamount to Hindi imposition. It is like training an elephant to "dance" by starving it until it dances little by little. The elephant is told, "dance if you want to eat". Here non Hindi people are told, "learn Hindi if you want to excel in India"; little by little the Indian government has created such a situation through persistent Hindi imposition at government offices.

By the way, why is there a Hindi Advisory Committee in these ministries? Is using Hindi that important? Who, other than, Hindi people, benefit from it?

2016-0430A: Electoral Web Site in Hindi and English Only

Indian Government set up a web site to help voters www.electoralsearch.in. There you can locate polling stations near your house, apply for enrollment in the electoral roll, etc. This site is in Hindi and English only (as of April 2016). So only Hindi people can get the information and register in their mother tongue. Others have to know at least one of two alien languages, Hindi or English. This is outrageous in the so-called largest democracy. It is not democracy it is Hindi crazy.

2016-0500A: Hindi advertisements in Tamil Television Shows in Tamil Nadu

Indian government broadcasts Hindi advertisements in Sun TV's Tamil shows in Tamil Nadu.

2016-0502A: Hindi Propagation through University Grants Commission

Indian Government is using every organ of the Indian government to propagate and impose Hindi. University Grants Commission (UGC) has implemented programmes to promote and encourage teaching in Hindi medium in universities that receive UGC assistance. UGC has also sanctioned setting up of Hindi Cells in Central Universities (Business Standard; May 2, 2016).

University Grants Commission was established to keep the standards of Indian university high. Funds were provided for that purpose. Now some of those monies are used to

promote Hindi. Majority of these monies come from non-Hindi taxpayers. Why should their sweat be used to promote somebody else's language?

2016-0502B: Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS)

Human Resource Development (HRD) Minister, Smriti Irani's written reply to a question in parliament contained the following information (Business Standard; May 2, 2016). Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS) under Ministry of HRD runs a number of activities for students and teachers of Non-Hindi States of India and abroad. Under its international Hindi Teaching Program, foreign students are invited to India to learn Hindi. It has also developed courseware for Hindi teaching in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. Almost every year, KHS teachers are deputed in foreign countries to teach and promote Hindi. KHS gives Awards for Hindi Scholars from different states of India who have worked for the promotion, propagation and development of Hindi at national and international level.

All this money comes from Indian taxpayers (majority of the taxes are paid by non-Hindi states). India has many languages. What about the development of those languages? The ideal solution is language development funds should be given to each state according to the population ratio and state governments spend the money on state language(s).

2016-0502C: Devanagari Imposition on Konkani

Kendra Sahitya Academy made it mandatory for Konkani submissions for the Sahitya Academy Awards to be in the Devanagari script (Bangalore Mirror; May 2, 2016). The problem is Konkani literature is written mostly in Kannada script, with some in Malayalam, Roman, Devanagari and Arabic scripts; only a few in Devanagari. Majority of Konkani speakers live in Karnataka (state language is Kannada) with others mostly in Goa and Kerala. Sahitya Academy's order is like imposing Devanagari script (by the way Hindi and Sanskrit use Devanagari script). Karnataka High Court ordered Indian Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) to make a "reasoned order" on this issue.

2016-0507A: Indian Constitution only in English and Hindi. What about Others?

Madras High Court refused to direct the Indian Government to translate the Indian Constitution in all 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution (The Hindu; May 7, 2016). Indian government translated the constitution into Hindi from English in 1950 but no official translation is available in any other language.

We are not blaming the High Court. The judges are making judgments on the basis of existing laws and constitutional provisions. It is up to politicians to enact laws to translate the constitution. Will it happen? Will Hindi politicians vote for it or keep the Hindi supremacy laws intact?

2016-0525A: Hindi Awards at Reserve Bank of India

Speaking at a meeting on the 50-th anniversary of the Rajbhasha Department at the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the RBI governor announced three new awards (cash prizes) of 1.25 lakh Rupees (125000 Rupees) each for original Hindi books on economics, banking and finance (Huffington Post (India); May 25, 2016).

How about prizes for banking related books in other Indian languages? Don't we want those languages to develop into the modern age too? After all, non-Hindi peoples pay taxes to the Indian government too. Why this discrimination?

2016-0527A: Television News on Election Day

According to Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) India, on the day 2016 Tamil Nadu assembly election results were being broadcast, all English news television (TV) channels combined had 2.2 lakh (220000) views while all Tamil news TV channels combined had 1.3 crore (13000000) views (thenewsminute.com; May 27, 2016). It means, Tamil television news had about 59 times as many views as English news. This clearly shows Tamil Nadu audience overwhelmingly prefer to hear the news in Tamil.

There is no mention of the audience for Hindi news on that day in the above noted BARC report because Tamil people do not view Hindi news. Only audience for Hindi news is Hindi people living in Tamil Nadu and may be other out-of-staters who know Hindi but not English. Audience for Hindi news is miniscule in Tamilnadu. Yet Indian government owned Doordharsan insists on broadcasting Hindi news in Chennai regional Doordarshan channel (DD1) in the prime time in addition to its national channel. In 2003, Chennai regional Doordarshan channel replaced Tamil news at 8:30 PM with Hindi news, and broadcast Tamil news later at night when the audience is small. Tamil news was reinstated back to prime time after protests.

2016-0602A: IRCTC Website

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website page for e-ticketing is in Hindi and English only. Near the top of the page there is an option to choose Hindi or English. (as seen on June 2, 2016.)

2016-0617A: Speak Hindi says Indian Government to its Officials in South and Northeast

Indian Government plans to popularize Hindi as the main medium of official communication by asking its officials in the South and the North-East to speak in Hindi (Hindustan Times; June 17, 2016)

2016-0619A: No More Tamil in Postal Money Order Forms (English and Hindi Only)

People could send postal money orders in state languages (for example, Tamil) for decades. Indian government has now terminated that option. Money order forms have to be filled in English or Hindi only. Postal officials said that it was because of the computerization of money orders. (The Hindu - Tamil Edition; June 19, 2016)

We know that more than 2 languages may be programmed into the money order process. Indian government should have waited until 3 languages are possible in computerization or use the state language and English as the options. How many people in Tamil Nadu know Hindi and how many know Tamil? A migrant worker from Hindi states could send money orders in his/her mother tongue in Tamil Nadu but a Tamil whose ancestors lived here over a thousand years cannot use his/her mother tongue. Non-Hindi people should realize that they are less than second class citizens in their homelands.

2016-0627A: Samaanya Kannadiga Stands up against Hindi onslaught in Bengaluru

A major all-India real estate company, Shriram Properties, placed a full page newspaper advertisement on June 26, 2016 in Bengaluru with a Hindi slogan. Samaanya Kannadiga, a pro-Kannada group, took offense to the emphasis on Hindi and wrote to the company. The company wrote back thanking them for "reminding us about our duty towards Karnataka State" and stated, "it is not our intention to hurt anyone's sentiment". It promised to give 'weightage' to Kannada in its upcoming advertisements in digital, print and electronic media. (theNewsim.com; June 27, 2016; this is a multi-language South Indian news portal)

Every non-Hindi state and city should have a language-protection group like Samaanya Kannadiga, to keep the onslaught of Hindi into our states. Businesses usually listen to our complaints because they are here to sell their products and services, and do not want negative publicity or boycotts.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

5.

Diary: July to September 2016

2016-0720A: Hindi Imperialism at the Water Resources Ministry

India's Water Resources Minister Uma Bharti directed its officers to prepare agenda notes of important meetings in Hindi and then translate it into English (The Hindu Newspaper; July 20, 2016). Let the officers make notes in English or Hindi, whichever they are comfortable with. Then translate to the other language. This directive is another example of Hindi imperialism and unnecessary "harassment" of non-Hindi employees. It also decreases the efficiency and productivity of Indian government offices. When a non-Hindi employee, who is more proficient in English than Hindi, is forced to make notes in Hindi, it takes more time and effort and the loss of productivity. What is more important: productive and efficient offices or forced Hindi note-making?

2016-0804A: Discrimination in Indian Army Recruitment

Sources in the Indian Army Recruiting Office said that 40 to 50% applicants with class X and class XII qualifications, who passed the physical fitness and medical tests, failed to get into Indian Army because they could not pass the written examinations; written examinations are in English and Hindi only. Also, these examinations are based on CBSE syllabus. (The Hindu newspaper; August 4, 2016)

2016-0809A: Unconstitutional Attempt to Sideline English and Replace it with Hindi

A panel set up by Indian government Human Resources Development Ministry recommended that all goods, products, equipment and medicine sold in India, irrespective of where they have been manufactured, must have labels, instructions, brochures and operating manuals in Hindi and another regional language, and optionally English. (Indian Express; August 9, 2016)

Most likely the regional language would be the state official language. We are pleased that at last the state language would be mandatory. However, on closer look, it is a sugar coated poison pill. English is optional while Hindi is mandatory. I am a Tamil living in Tamil Nadu. I am jumping with joy that Tamil, my mother tongue - a language I understand, is there. But look at what happens to a Malayali from Kerala or a Bengali from West Bengal or a non-Hindi individual from a non-Hindi state on a short (few days) visit to Tamil Nadu for a vacation or business. That non-Hindi individual must have to know Hindi to travel anywhere outside his/her mother state. This is Hindi imposition of the worst kind. Non-Hindi peoples should oppose this move tooth and nail. If only 2 languages can be used they should be English and state language. By the way I have seen 4 languages in many products sold in Europe and America.

This new proposed policy helps only one people - the Hindi people. They can go around India knowing only their mother tongue. Non-Hindi people have to learn Hindi to travel

outside their states. We need English for higher studies and traveling outside India. There is no need for the burden of a third language Hindi.

Making English optional may also be illegal. Laws passed in the wake of the 1965 anti-Hindi agitations stipulates that English will remain as an official language as long as the non-Hindi states want it. I hope some lawyers would sue the Indian government of this attempt to remove English and elevating Hindi as the sole official and link language.= Hindi imposition should be stopped even if it comes cunningly like a sugar coated poison pill.

2016-0814A: Hindi lectures at IITs, IIMs and Central Universities?

Indian Government is considering lectures in Indian languages at Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institutes of Medicine (IIM) and central universities (The New Indian Express; August 14, 2016)

It is just a cunning way to bring Hindi as a medium of instruction alongside English. Are we going to offer lectures in all 22 languages listed in the constitution in every institute in every subject? How many professors do you have to hire? It is impossible. What will happen is Hindi lectures will be offered in every institute irrespective of the state, and may be a few Tamil lectures at Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai (Madras) because Tamil Nadu Chief Minister would object to just Hindi lectures in Chennai.

This would also give employment opportunities to mediocre professors and lecturers from Hindi states at these elite institutions of higher education. Professors and lecturers who would otherwise not qualify for employment at these elite institutions would have lucrative employments because they know Hindi. All non-Hindi states should oppose this move.

2016-0820A: Scholarship for Hindi Studies Only

Indian Government's Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Human Resources Development offers "Scheme for Scholarship to Students From Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Metric Studies in Hindi".

[<http://mhrd.gov.in/scholarships-education-loan> seen on August 20, 2016].

No such scholarship for any other languages. We would have no problem if the scholarships are funded by Hindi states but it is funded by taxes from non-Hindi peoples also. In fact, much more than half the taxes are collected from non-Hindi peoples.

In a related news, No one applied for M.A. in Hindi and Sanskrit at University College, Mangalore University, Karnataka State. At the same time, every seat for M.Com. in the university is filled. (The Hindu newspaper; August 18, 2016). Why is the Indian government funding scholarships for Hindi no one is interested? Use the money wisely for studies in commerce, electronics, mathematics that are useful to the society.

2016-0820B: Environment and Sustainability Education for Hindi Peoples Only
Here is an advertisement from the Film and Television Unit of "The Energy and Resources Institute" (TERI). It said that TERI, with the support of Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, invites independent documentary filmmakers from India who are fluent in English or Hindi to tell stories of change on environment and sustainability. [seen at the TERI website on August 20, 2016].

It means that Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is funding this documentary for the benefit of those who know English and/or Hindi only. What about non-Hindi individuals interested in knowing about environment and sustainability? Why is the Indian government spending taxes collected from Hindi and non-Hindi peoples to inform and educate Hindi speakers and English-knowing non-Hindi peoples only?

It also create jobs for Hindi documentary makers. What about talented documentary makers who know only their mother language?

2016-0900A: Why Does Indian Government Care Only About Hindi Women?

Indian government announced a Scientific Content Writing Competition (in Hindi and English) to explain to "masses" the scientific facts on how male and female sexes are determined during pregnancy. The objective is to remove the harassment of women as solely responsible for bearing female children (IndianBioScience.org; September 2016).

Why is the competition in Hindi and English only? The documentary films, pamphlets, posters, cartoons and animations produced under this scheme would benefit only Hindi people and English-knowing non-Hindi people. If Indian government is for the benefit of all Indians, why are non-Hindi "masses" left out? They are paying taxes to the Indian government. Are non-Hindi women any less than Hindi women? Is it alright to harass them?

2016-0900B: Hindi Enforcement Officer at Hindustan Prefab Limited

Recently Hindustan Prefab Limited advertised for a Rajbhasha Officer (advertisement seen on September 2016). Hindustan Prefab Limited is a Government of India enterprise; that is, is under Indian government control. Rajbhasha Officers are appointed to make sure that Hindi is used to the maximum in the office. Hindustan Prefab Limited makes prefabricated structural components for buildings. Spend money on improving efficiency of production thus reducing cost of buildings. Do not spend money on improving Hindi imposition in these companies.

2016-0901A: No Plans to include State Language in Railway Tickets

In response to a grievance filed on September 1, 2016 asking Indian Railways to include Tamil in all rail tickets issued in Tamil Nadu State, Railways Ministry replied on September 21, 2016 that the software developed for Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS)

can print only two languages. It added that there is no possibility of adding a third language at present. [Reference: Registration Number on the complaint and reply is MORLY/E/2016/17094.]

Change or modify the software to print more languages. Until that is effected, print tickets in state language and English.

2016-0907A: Indian Government Department of Consumer Affairs

Indian government's Department of Consumer Affairs website is in English and Hindi only. They also have a Toll Free number 1800114000 and it also provides information in English and Hindi only. (seen on September 7, 2016)

The department is funded from taxes paid by all the people of India. Why is it not in all Indian languages?

2016-0918A: Hindi on National Highways Tollgates

Ms Umashree, Kannada and Culture Minister of Karnataka, asked the Indian government to urge National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to employ locals at the tollgates because of friction between local drivers and non-Karnataka employees at tollgates (Deccan Herald; September 18, 2016).

India government and its agencies employ large numbers of out-of-staters who do not know the state language and this has been a problem for local people. Many employees at Indian government owned banks, Life Insurance Corporation, railway, National Highways Authority, coastguard and central police do not know the local language and is a hardship for local people who have to deal with them. While knowing the state language is not a requirement, knowledge of Hindi is mandatory for these employees.

2016-0926A: European Day of Languages

European Day of Languages is observed annually on 26 September to celebrate the linguistic diversity of the continent. It is being observed since 2001 to raise awareness of the wide variety of languages in Europe and to promote cultural and linguistic diversity. European Union has 24 official languages.

In India, Hindi Day is observed by Indian government annually to promote Hindi. In Indian government offices, it is not just one day, it is Hindi week. No such day or week is observed for other languages. Indian government promotes Hindi at great expense while other languages are ignored.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

6.

Diary: October to December 2016

2016-1002A: Hindi Medium Teaching at Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)

Medium of instruction at Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is English since their inception over half-a-century ago. IITs will set up "special cells" to help Hindi-medium students understand the subjects better. IIT-Delhi will ensure that study material is put across in a way that students from Hindi-medium schools can understand the subject (translation of texts and special seminars would be offered). IIT-Roorkee is conducting extra classes where professors explain scientific concepts to Hindi students in chaste Hindi. (Hindustan Times; October 2, 2016)

What about non-Hindi students? Are they children of lesser mother tongues? Are their parents paying taxes? Then why tax monies are spent on Hindi students only? A more detailed discussion of the subject matter may be found in the Volume 4 on Education in this Hindi Imposition series of books.

2016-1004A: Why Waste Money Distributing Hindi Pamphlets to Non-Hindi people?

Indian government efforts to end open defecation (instead using toilets) has not succeeded in some states. One reason, in Madhya Pradesh for example, is that the information is distributed in Hindi where there are large numbers of non-Hindi Adivasis. (Scroll website; October 2016)

2016-1027A: Hindi Takes Over Manipur University (a central university)

Manipur State government started and funded the Manipur University in 1980. Indian government took over the university promising better funding, and made it a central university in 2005. Slowly the Meithei language (local language) signboards were changed to Hindi signboards. Now, in 2016, very few Meithei signs and mostly Hindi signs all over the university. (FirstPost.com, October 27, 2016)

2016-1123A: Unconstitutional Use of Devanagari Numerals

The new Indian Rs. 2000 notes have numbers in both international and Devanagari numerals (The New Indian Express; November 23, 2016).

Indian constitution states: "The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals." The so called international form of Indian numerals is "1, 2, 3, ..." and not the Devanagari numerals.

A private petition was filed in Madras High Court in Madurai against the use of Devanagari numerals. Indian government lawyer argued the Devanagari numerals were

just a design component and not a language. (The New Indian Express; November 23, 2016) How low and how cunning will the Indian government go to promote Hindi language and the numerals it uses in violation of the Indian constitution? Should the Reserve Bank of India governor and the Indian finance minister be dismissed and asked to pay for reprinting costs? There should be a penalty for senior officials violating the constitution.

We want to point out that some Indian constituent Assembly members argued for using Devanagari script but lost. Now the Indian government is bringing through the backdoor what they lost in the Constitution Assembly.

2016-1123B: Indian Movie Festival or Hindi Movie Festival?

Delegates from South India complained at the 47th International Film Festival of India (IFFI) that IFFI is centered around the Hindi film industry. A delegate wondered why the newsletter distributed to delegates everyday is in Hindi and English only. Last year some non-Hindi delegates questioned why the opening acts of IFFI are always song and dance from Hindi films. (Times of India; November 23, 2016)

2016-1200A: Non-Hindi Opinions not Welcome

An advertisement in English published by Indian government in December 2016 says, "share your ideas and suggestions for Mann ki Baat". What is "Mann ki Baat"? How many non-Hindi people know it?

Language acts passed by Indian parliament says that Indian government should use both English and Hindi in non-Hindi states. This advertisement is a violation. You need to know Hindi to understand it. Hope that some lawyer would sue the Indian government to stop this indirect Hindi imposition.

It means nothing to those who do not know Hindi and they cannot provide suggestion to their government on a project funded by their taxes. May be Indian government should collect taxes from Hindi states only!

2016-1202A: Post Office Savings Account in English and Hindi Only

A couple went to Koilpatti post office in Tamil Nadu, opened a savings account and requested check book and ATM card. The assistant postmaster gave them an application to fill. The application form was in English and Hindi only. The couple knew neither English nor Hindi well enough to fill the form. The assistant postmaster would not help them.

Someone from a Hindi state several hundred miles away and fill out a post office form in his/her mother tongue in Tamil Nadu but a Tamil person cannot fill out the form in his/her mother tongue. Why are we taking this humiliation in our own homeland? Are we not paying taxes to the Indian government? Are we not paying for postal stamps?

2016-1213A: Medical Education in Hindi. What About Other Languages?

Medical Council of India (MCI) is inclined to permit MBBS in Hindi medium if books and journals are available in Hindi because students in Hindi states find it difficult to learn in English. Some non-Hindi states demanded that MBBS be offered in their languages too.

At the very same time Hindi MBBS is allowed, other language MBBS also be allowed simultaneously. Also if Indian government funds are provided to develop Hindi book and journals same amount of funds must be provided to other languages also (at least proportional to the taxes collected from the states). (Millennium Post.com; December 13, 2016)

2016-1213B: "Write to Us in English or Hindi Only" Says Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) Party youth wing leader Akhil Chitre wrote a letter to Indian Prime Minister Modi in Marathi complaining that Marathi is not one of the languages available on some of Indian government computer applications. He received a reply back saying that his complaint has been closed “due to translation” (Hindustan Times; December 13, 2016).

In other words write to the prime minister in either Hindi or English or your letter or complaint will be thrown into waste paper basket? Why don't they have translators to translate letter from non-Hindi peoples? Indian government wants Hindi as an official language of the United Nations (UN) and even willing to pay the expenses of translating Hindi into other languages. Why not use that money instead to translate letters coming to the Prime Minister from Indian citizens into his mother tongue or whatever language he prefers?

2016-1230A: Hindi Officer at Indian Institute of Management

Do you know that Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Indore has a Hindi Officer to promote the use of Hindi? It has. The institute held a Hindi Workshop on December 29, 2016 where Hindi grammar and how to use Hindi in management tasks were discussed. The Hindi Officer told students that it was their duty as citizens of India to work in our language. (Free Press Journal; December 30, 2016)

The Hindi Officer says, "work in our language". Hello, my language is Tamil. Please hold a Tamil Workshop and teach me how to accomplish management tasks in Tamil. Similarly Kannada Workshop, Bengali Workshop, etc. Hindi is not OUR language.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

7.

Diary: January to March 2017

2017-0000A: Employment Interviews in English and Hindi Only at Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)

"Interview Call Letter for Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) a PSU PE 2017 Recruitment" from Indian government owned Bharat Electronics Limited says "You have the option of answering questions in Hindi during the interview".

This gives an undue advantage to Hindi people. While Hindi people can answer interview questions in their mother tongue, non-Hindi people have to answer in one of two alien languages--English or Hindi.

2017-0100A: Help for Hindi Business Owners Only

Indian government's Ministry of Commerce and Industry offered a free online course on entrepreneurship as part of "Startup India" Learning Program for those who start and manage new businesses. The course is in English and Hindi only (2017).

What about entrepreneurs from non-Hindi areas? If Hindi entrepreneurs can learn the methods in their mother language, why not non-Hindi entrepreneurs? Is it "Startup India" or "Startup H-india"?

2017-0101A: Another Example of Illegal Hindi Imposition

A Tamil man wrote to Indian Prime Minister's Office (PMO) under the Right To Information (RTI) Act asking for information on the demonetization process implemented by the PM. PMO refused to provide the information because the request was in Tamil (not in Hindi or English). The RTI act states that the request may be made in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area in which the applicant belongs. [Deccan Chronicle; January 1, 2017].

2017-0107A: Mixing Hindi into English

Indian Government Ministry of External Affairs Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports held a meeting for overseas Tamils in Bangaluru, Karnataka State between January 7 and 9, 2017.

Announcement says "Youth Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas". What is "Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas"? I understand "Bharatiya"; some people refer to India as Bharat. What about the other two words? How many overseas Indians know Hindi?

20170108A: Hindi Becomes Essential for Kochi, Kerala

In view of the large influx of Hindi migrants into Kochi (Cochin, Kerala), Hindi has become a necessity there, reports The Hindu (January 8, 2017). Instead of outsiders learning the local language, locals are learning the outsiders language; it is because the Hindi imposition policy of the Indian government that makes it easy for Hindi people going to work in other states; they can use post offices, railways and banks in their mother tongue while locals find that their language is systematically removed from Indian government run railway like in railway tickets.

The Indian Express (June 10, 2015) reported that, because of the influx of Hindi migrants into Kerala shops are posting Hindi names for products; those who do not do this would lose business as the Hindi migrants refuse to learn Malayalam. Some police stations have hired Hindi teachers to teach Hindi.

While Kerala police are learning Hindi, Indian Government's Coast Guards posted in Kochi do not learn Malayalam and it has become a problem for Malayali fishermen to fish in their own seacoast.

Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority will publish a textbook "Hamari Malayalam" (Our Malayalam), exclusively to teach migrant laborers Malayalam ((Manorama; August 14, 2017).

This effort is funded by Kerala State government with no funding from Indian government. Kerala government is channeling some of the funds meant for improving literacy of its own people. Indian government, instead of providing funds to this effort, is using large sums of money to teach Hindi in non-Hindi states most of whom do not need it. I suggest that Hindi-belt states from where most of migrants come (in addition to Bengal) establish schools to teach some South Indian languages. Let migrants learn a language and go to that state. State government should make knowledge of local language within 6 months a condition for continued employment.

2017-0110A: India is Incomplete without Hindi?

Haryana Governor Kaptan Singh Solanki said, "A nation is "incomplete" without its national language. The identity of India is "incomplete" without Hindi." (India Today; January 120, 2017)

India should have no national language (as it is currently the case with the Indian constitution) or multiple national languages.

2017-0117A: Agriculture Ministry Arrogance

Indian government Agriculture Ministry constituted a Joint Hindi Advisory Committee in the ministry to increase the use of Hindi. Agriculture minister Radha Mohan Singh told the committee at its very first meeting, "Most of policies, schemes and activities of the ministry relate to farmers and common man, and so it is our duty that we should use

Hindi as much as possible." He added, "It will be useful to provide know-how to people in non-Hindi states through their vernacular languages".

The second statement is just a few words in an effort to blunt criticism from non-Hindi politicians. See how the minister puts it. "Our duty that we should use Hindi as much as possible." "It will be useful to provide know-how to people in non-Hindi states through their vernacular languages." Take this challenge. Two years from now, in January 2019, see how much work is done in Hindi and how much in non-Hindi languages. I bet very little, not even 10% of what is done in Hindi would be done in any non-Hindi language. This is India.

2017-0120A: Hindi Academics' Selfish Letter to the Government

One hundred and thirteen Hindi academics and writers sent a letter to the Indian Government asking it not to add "dialects of Hindi", like Bhojpuri and Rajasthani, as separate languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. They say, "Hindi's prime strength is the large number of its speakers. The only reason Hindi has its status as official language is that it has the highest number of speakers. Recognition of its dialects as separate languages would deprive Hindi of millions of its speakers." (The Hindu; January 20, 2017)

The Hindi-centric attitude of these Hindi academics and writers is appalling. They argue that languages like Bhojpuri and Rajasthani should not be recognized as separate languages because Hindi would lose its claim as official language of India. Why should the millions of Bhojpuri and Rajasthani speakers sacrifice their language identity in order to keep Hindi on the throne?

2017-0131A: President of India Talks in Hinglish to Parliament

Indian President's address to both houses of parliament in January 2017 contains so many Hindi or Sanskrit words. Here are some : "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, saha na vavatu, saha nau bhunaktu, jan-andolan, garib,dalit, peedit, shoshit, vanchit, kisan, shramikandyuva, Jan Dhan to Jan Suraksha, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, Mudra Yojana, Aawas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Unnat Jyoti, Bharatiya Jan Aushadi Pariyojana, Fasal Bima Yojana, Har Khet ko Panio, Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, Har Haath ko Hunar, Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Shram-eva jayate, shramik, Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Divyang jan, Niramaya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Seekho aur kamao, UsttadandNai Manzil, Ashtalakshmi, Digidhan Abhiyaan, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Samvaad, Samanvay, Samvedna, Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas". (President's Secretariat; January 31, 2017)

I know English. I read the full text of the President's speech. I do not know what he is talking about. All Government of India communications should be available in Hindi and English. There is a Hindi version of this speech. Where is the English version? This is not English.

This is not the first time English translations polluted with Hindi/Sanskrit words were provided by Indian government. Someone should file a lawsuit in Supreme Court forcing Indian Government to provide English translations understandable by all who know English, not just Hindi speakers with English knowledge.

2017-0307A: Bengaluru Police Should Learn Hindi - Rekha Sharma

National Commission for Women member Rekha Sharma who was visiting Bengaluru said. "Bengaluru is an Information Technology (IT) hub and it's not mandatory that everyone needs to know the local language. Bengaluru city police should learn English and Hindi to communicate effectively with women." (The Hindu; March 7, 2017)

People who come to earn a living in Bengaluru, Karnataka must learn the local language Kannada. If Kannadigas go to Hindi land to earn a living, they should learn Hindi. The arrogant Hindi people seem to think, "If I come to your land, you should learn Hindi to talk to me. If you come to my land, you should learn Hindi to talk too me."

2017-0307B: Death of a Tamil Nadu Fisherman

A Tamil fisherman died from Sri Lankan shooting in early March 2017 because Indian Coastguard nearby could not understand a distress phone call from fishermen in Tamil and the fishermen could not speak Hindi or English. According to the fishermen with him, he was alive for an hour after the shooting and could have survived if Indian coastguard arrived upon receiving the distress call and provided medical aid. To see the interview with one of the fishermen:

<https://www.facebook.com/puli.arason/videos/777098869120637/> (this video was posted there on March 7, 2017).

Those who are paid from our taxes to serve and protect us should learn the local language as a condition for employment. Yet coastguard personnel are required to learn Hindi but no requirement to learn the language of the region where they serve.

2017-0317A: Hindi Speakers Steal Jobs in non-Hindi States?

Some students from Haryana taking the Examination for Recruitment of Postman and Mail Guard got very high scores in Tamil (20 or more out of 25 marks). Tamil Nadu candidates suspected fraud. When one of them called one of the Haryana top scorers, he could not speak Tamil but said in Hindi he knew Tamil. 40 candidates filed a complaint with the district collector. (New Indian Express; March 17, 2017)

There was a major examination scandal in 2016 in Bihar (another northern state) in which unqualified candidates scored high marks. An examination cheating racket was found to be operating in Bihar. Some politicians and education officials were implicated in the scandal. [Reference: 2016 Bihar school examination scandal, Wikipedia (as seen on March 26, 2017)]. Are those examination frauds entering South Indian states, and

hurting the chances of honest local students getting jobs in their own states in Indian government offices?

2017-0317B: Punjabi to be Ousted from Punjab and Sindh Bank Branches

Indian Government issued a circular that all the administrative work at Punjab and Sindh Bank branches should in Hindi instead of Punjabi (Sikh Siyasat News; March 17, 2017)

2017-0331A: Hindi Replaces English in Some National Highways in Tamil Nadu

English was replaced by Hindi in some signs and milestones on some National Highways in Tamil Nadu. Some language activists tarred some milestones. Tamil Nadu political parties DMK, MDMK and PMK threatened to launch agitations. (Hindustan Times; March 31, 2017) DMK - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, MDMK - Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazagam, PMK - Pattali Makkal Katchi)

Following protests English was put back in some milestones (Times of India; April 10, 2017); some milestones still have Hindi, as of the end of April 2017)

National Highways wing of Tamil Nadu State government advised National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to avoid Hindi and revert to English and Tamil in national highways within Tamil Nadu. NHAI said, "In Tamil Nadu, we have been using only the local language and English. Hardly one or two stones in major stretches has milestones in Hindi. Names in three languages are used for large name boards". (Voice of South India; November 30, 2017)

State government has no authority over NHAI or national highways within the state. That is why Tamil Nadu State government advised NHAI. NHAI has not made any commitment in its statement to remove Hindi signs. So this is not a victory over Hindi imposition or Hindi imperialism.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

8.

Diary: April to June 2017

2017-0403A: Hindi Imposition and College Rankings in India

Tamil Nadu has 37 colleges among the Top 100 in 2017 Indian Colleges Ranking, and Kerala comes second with 14. The huge Hindi States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have none among the Top 100 (Source: College Rankings 2017, Ministry of Human Resources Development, India; April 3, 2017).

Yet politicians from Hindi states control the Indian government and are now encroaching into the educational system of every state in India. For example, President of India approved a recommendation that all educational institutions shall fix a minimum level of Hindi education, and students in varsities and institutions in non-Hindi states, where they are not given the option of appearing in exams or interviews in Hindi, must be allowed the option of writing answers in their mother language. (NDTV web site; April 23, 2017). Now non-Hindi students' time would be wasted in learning Hindi, and Hindi students can get admission in universities in non-Hindi states by answering interview and entrance examination questions in Hindi. This would only bring down the quality of education in non-Hindi states, dragging them down to the level of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

2017-0405A: South Indian Singer Humiliated in Bollywood

L.V. Revanth, an established singer in Telugu and Kannada movies, said that he was insulted and humiliated for not knowing Hindi, when he went to Mumbai for auditions. He said, "I cried when I was insulted for my poor Hindi during auditions". (Times of India; April 5, 2017)

Yet many Hindi actresses come to South India with no knowledge of South Indian languages and become big stars.

2017-0421A: Hindi Replaces Odia on Milestones in National Highways in Odisha

Odia language is replaced with Hindi on milestones along national highways in Odisha. A twitter campaign was launched by Odia activists. (Odisha Sun Times; April 21, 2017)

2017-0423A: Passport Applications in Hindi (What about non-Hindi Languages?)

Passport and visa information will be in Hindi and English on the official website of the external affairs ministry. People can download passport application form in Hindi, fill it in Hindi and upload it (OneIndia.com; April 23, 2017). Indian government will print all passports in English and Hindi (Rediff News; June 23, 2017).

2017-0423B: More Hindi in Passport Offices and Embassies

Ability to work in Hindi in computers will be ensured in passport offices, and work on computers should be done mainly in Hindi. Position of Hindi Officer should be filled in offices/embassies as quickly as possible (OneIndia.com; April 23, 2017)

This raises an important legal question. Non-Hindi peoples were promised way back in the 1960s that no Indian government employee would be forced to work in Hindi (they may be persuaded). Almost every Prime Minister of India had promised there would be no Hindi imposition. Does the order “work on computers should be done mainly in Hindi” violate that promise? [I am not a lawyer. So I am asking.]

2017-0425A: North East Opposed Hindi in CBSE Schools

North-East Forum for International Solidarity (NEFIS) opposed making Hindi mandatory in CBSE schools in North-Eastern India. (FirstPost.com; April 25, 2017) (CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education; CBSE is under Indian Government control unlike the state boards of education.)

2017-0426A: Powerless Chairmen and Packed Pro-Hindi Committees

The Parliamentary Committee on Official languages headed by P. Chidambaram made 117 recommendations in 2011; essentially 117 more avenues to thrust/impose Hindi on non-Hindi peoples. Indian President most of them in 2017. When some non-Hindi leaders criticized the recommendations, Hindi politicians pointed out that the committee was headed by a Tamil man Chidambaram, and not a Hindi one.

Committee Chairman Chidamparam responded that as Home Minister he was the ex-officio chairman of the committee and he did not have the power to veto the recommendations. Of the 30 members of the committee, 28 belonged to Hindi speaking or Hindi knowing states. Proceedings of the committee were conducted in Hindi. (Deccan Chronicle; April 26, 2017)

Interesting. Pack the committee with pro-Hindi members and hold discussions in Hindi. Is it not violation of the Indian Constitution to hold meetings in Hindi only, without English translations?

2017-0504A: Indian Government Removes Odia from National Highways in Odisha (Orissa)

Odisha chief minister Naveen Patnaik objected to non-inscription of Odia script on the kilometer stones and information boards on the national highway inside Odisha. (Times of India; May 4, 2017)

Most likely Odia will be put back on kilometre stones. Indian government is constantly checking in different states how it could degrade and slowly kill oif state languages and thus Hindi-fy India. It would step back if there is sufficient opposition but would do it

again in a few years. This nonsense should end; all non-Hindi states should demand amendment of the Indian constitution.

2017-0521A: New Tax Structure Favours Hindi Movies

Currently, in West Bengal State, entertainment tax is 30% for Hindi/English films and 2% for Bengali films to encourage more Bengali films. With the new Goods and Services Tax (GST), all movies would have 28% tax. This would hurt Bengali film industry. (Times of India; May 21, 2017). Karnataka has no tax on Kannada movies to protect them against English and Hindi movies. Now Kannada movies will be taxed 28%. (NDTV Website; June 2, 2017).

Another example of how GST affects languages is that Tamil Nadu government offered tax exemption to movies with Tamil titles. Because of this a number of movies changed title to Tamil. Now Indian government takes away the incentive. (One India-Tamil; June 1, 2017)

Indian government took away the taxing power of states and imposed GST for all over India against the objection of states like Tamil Nadu. Intentional or not, this is yet another Indian government scheme benefiting Hindi.

2017-0522A: Hindi Arrogance at Taj Literature Festival

Anna MM Vetticad is a journalist and social commentator. She is a Malayali living in New Delhi. She remembers an incident at the Taj Literature Festival 2013 in Agra. An audience member shouted at her and screenwriter Mushtaq Shiekh for conversing in English on stage. "This is Agra, speak Hindi", he shouted (Hindustan Times; May 22, 2017). She was not even speaking to the audience in English. She was conversing with someone else on the stage.

Many actresses from Hindi states come to South India, seldom learn the state language and speak in English at public meetings. There are no reports of people yelling and disrespecting them. The arrogance of many Hindi speakers that every Indian should know Hindi. Will he shout at a European or Japanese for not conversing in Hindi in Agra?

2017-0606A: Hindi for Railway Protection Force Personnel in Tamil Nadu

Madurai Division of Southern Railway released the Hindi Help Booklet for Railway Protection Force Personnel on June 6, 2017 (Madurai Division of Southern Railway Facebook Post; June 7, 2017).

Many of the Railway Protection Force Personnel are from out of state (out of Tamil Nadu) and there is no requirement for them to know Tamil; many of them do not know Tamil and it is difficult or impossible for local people to talk to them. What is needed is to teach them Tamil (the local language) and not Hindi. What purpose does Hindi serve

in Tamil Nadu? Many airport security personnel and Coast Guard personnel also do not know Tamil and it is an inconvenience to people.

2017-0621A: Opposition to Hindi in Bengaluru Metro Rail

A pro-Kannada organization, Banavasi Balaga Prakashana, started an Internet campaign (twitter campaign) to remove Hindi signs from Bengaluru Metro in June 2017 (Bengaluru is the largest city in Karnataka State whose official language in Kannada). What started on the Internet spread to real world with demonstrations and painting Hindi signs black; these demonstrations were lead by pro-Kannada organizations such as Karnataka Rakshana Vedike (KRV). A number of organizations and some writers from Karnataka and other states supported the demand to remove Hindi signs. Finally Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) ordered the removal of Hindi signs and Hindi announcements in late July 2017. More details including references to news reports may be found in Volume 10-Chapter 11.

2017-0624A: India cannot Improve without Hindi!

Indian government Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information and Broadcasting Muppavarapu Venkaiah Naidu said that it is impossible for India to progress without Hindi (Deccan Herald; June 24, 2017).

What a nonsense! What is the rationale for this statement?

If Hindi will improve India, why are Hindi states the most backward in industrialization and education? Only thing Hindi states produce more than non-Hindi states are babies.

2017-0628A: Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Job Examination Biased Towards Hindi Students

The All-India examination for recruitment of Management Trainees for the Indian Government "owned" Visakhapatnam Steel Plant had errors that helped Hindi students. English grammar question, to assess English language skills, also contained its Hindi translation (The Hindu; June 28, 2017). If it was a mistake, as the examiners claimed, the examination results should be nullified and new examinations held. Otherwise Hindi students benefit in this highly competitive examination for jobs in a non-Hindi state.

According to the Hindu "A career in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is considered quite promising" (The Hindu; June 28, 2017). Why do "mistakes" always tend to help Hindi students? Earlier in 2017, there were complaints that Hindi question papers were easier than Bengali question papers for the competitive examinations for medical college admissions (FirstPost.com; May 9, 2017).

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

9.

Diary: July to September 2017

2017-0701A: India Wants More Prominence for Hindi in Kochi Metro Stations (Kerala)

Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL) has Malayalam, English and Hindi in name boards in that order. The Department of Official Language, under Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, has sought an "elevation" of Hindi to second place. Also KMRL was apologetic for making announcements in Malayalam and English only. (Deccan Herald; July 1, 2017)

Kochi Metro Rail is funded by both state and central government (true for all metros). While there were demonstrations against Hindi in Bengaluru Metro (Karnataka) and Hindi signs were removed, Kochi (Kerala) has no protests. So Indian government wants prominence for Hindi.

2017-0720A: Hindi Imposition Through DGCA

India's Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) sent an "advisory notice" to airlines that equal numbers of English and Hindi newspapers be available for passengers in-flight (Economic Times; July 20, 2017).

Provide magazines in the languages of the departure and destination cities, instead of Hindi. Why do we need Hindi magazines in a flight between Tamil Nadu (Tamil language) and Kerala (Malayalam language)? Also ask airlines to make passenger safety announcements in English and languages of the departure and destination cities (instead of English and Hindi). Some private and foreign airlines do make announcements in the local languages and we appreciate them respecting our mother tongue.

2017-0721A: Hindi Imposition through Advertisements

Indian government asked all its 88 ministries and departments to have a Hindi version of every advertisement that they release either in English or in a regional language (Economic Times; July 21, 2017).

If an advertisement is placed in Malayalam-speaking Kerala in Malayalam, why should it be made available in Hindi also? This is outright Hindi entitlement, arrogance and imperialism.

2017-0801A: Demand for Removing Hindi from Karnataka Schools

Having succeeded in removing Hindi from Bengaluru Metro, Kannada activists asked Karnataka State Government to adopt 2-language formula in schools, thus removing Hindi and teaching only Kannada and English (Times of India; August 1, 2017). Tamil Nadu State implemented such a two-language policy in state board schools in 1968.

Hindi is however taught in CBSE schools even in Tamil Nadu (CBSE- Central Board of Secondary Education).

2017-0809A: Opposition to Hindi in Banks (Karnataka)

Karnataka Rakshana Vedike (KRV) launched "Namma Banku Kannada Beku campaign" and demanded the removal of Hindi from challans, checkbooks and other paperwork of banks. KRV also demanded banks hire only Kannadigas. KRV said that a few bank employees in Mandya and Chikkaballapura had asked customers to speak in Hindi because they did not understand Kannada. State Bank of India said that clerical level jobs are offered to only those who are literate in Kannada. However officer-level jobs are central government appointments and local managers have no say in it. There is no requirement these officers know Kannada. (TheNewsMinute.com; August 9, 2017)

2017-0809B: Do not Call Our Languages Regional Languages

AIADMK MP and Deputy Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament (Lok Sabha) M. Thambidurai said in parliament, "Let us pledge to see that all our languages are called national languages and not regional languages. Let us pledge to see that all languages are recognized as official languages of this country". (Economic Times; August 9, 2017)
AIADMK - All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (a political party in Tamil Nadu and Tamil areas of other states); MP - Member of Parliament.

2017-0818A: Indirect Hindi Propagation through Employment Policies

Until 1996, newly recruited central government employees had the option to work in their own states (as long as an opening was available). Indian Government changed it in 1996. Now newly recruited employees can transfer to their states only after 3 years of employment or after one year if a family reason is provided and accepted. (Dinamalar Tamil Newspaper; August 18, 2017)

This irrational employment policy results in employees not knowing the state language and local people suffering except in Hindi states. Employees may be given a short training in the state language; it is not sufficient to communicate with local people whom they serve. However all employees must pass Hindi tests irrespective of in which state they work. So Hindi people do not suffer like the non-Hindi people because all employees have learned and passed Hindi examinations. Make it mandatory to pass a similar examination of the same level and difficulty for all state languages.

2017-0819A: Manipur's Ban on Hindi Movies Continues since 2000

The Manipur separatist group Revolutionary Peoples Front banned Hindi movies in 2000. Since then no Hindi television shows or films are telecast in the state and no Hindi films screened in the state. A Hindi movie about Olympic medal winning boxer from Manipur will not be shown in Manipur. (FirstPost; August 19, 2017).

Producers may create a Manipuri-dubbed version for Manipur. What is the purpose of screening a movie in a language many Manipuris do not understand?

2017-0820A: Indian Government Writes to Non-Hindi Member of Parliament in Hindi

Indian government minister Narendra Singh Tomar sent a letter in Hindi to Tathagata Satpathy, a member of parliament (MP) from Odisha State (Orissa). The MP replied back in his state's official language Odiya (Odia, Oriya) that he does not understand Hindi (Hindustan Times; August 20, 2017). Narendra Singh Tomar is the Indian government minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation.

A similar incidence happened a few decades ago. Chief Minister (CM) of the Hindi State Uttar Pradesh wrote to the Chief Minister of Malayalam speaking Kerala in Hindi. The Kerala CM returned the letter to the Uttar Pradesh CM. The Uttar Pradesh CM can write in any language he/she wants but an Indian Government official or minister is legally required to provide English translation of all communications to non-Hindi states. Suppose this is an important letter that requires immediate attention, what would be the cost of that delay? Hindi politicians seem to think that they are not bound by the Indian constitution or official languages acts.

2017-0821A: "English is a Disease", says Indian Vice President

Indian Vice President Venkaiah Naidu called English a disease. He said mostly people learn English to get jobs. He added that our minds have become trained like the English people while learning English and this is not good; it is not in the interests of the nation. (TheNewsMinute.com; August 21, 2017)

This same Vice President is exhorting non-Hindi students to learn Hindi. If English is a disease, is not Hindi yet another disease? If learning English is not good, why learning Hindi is good for non-Hindi peoples?

2017-0824A: Karnataka Comes Out Against Indian Government's Banking Job Examinations

Kannada Development Authority (KDA) chairman S G Siddaramaiah asked Karnataka Chief Minister to stop the bank recruitment examinations as only candidates who know English and Hindi are recruited. (Knowledge of the state language Kannada is not a requirement.) KDA said that Kannadigas are losing out on the opportunity of getting bank jobs because of this. Also farmers and villagers who do not know Hindi or English suffer in banking. Similarly, all recruitment to central excise services, railways, tax departments, and other Indian government services should have adequate representation of people who know the state language. (News18.com; August 24, 2017)

We applaud and thank Mr. S G Siddaramaiah for his persistent efforts to protect Kannada language and the interests of Kannadigas. We wish there are such officials in every state.

2017-0825A: Hindi Propagation in Railways Continues

Indian Railways Vijayawada Division (South India) Manager R. Dhananjayulu said at the Rajbhasha Awards distribution function that it was the responsibility of government servants to propagate Hindi as official language. Sixty officers and 475 staff received the award for working in Hindi and cooperating in its propagation. (The Hindu; August 25, 2017)

People like Dhananjayulu, although from non-Hindi state, will participate in these Hindi propagation activities in order to keep their jobs and further their career. We do not blame them. We blame the system that makes honourable people do dis-honourable things.

2017-0900A: Hindi Month at Doordarshan (Indian Government Television)

Indian Government operated television network Doordarshan celebrated September as "Hindi Promotion and awareness Month". Hindi Month was also celebrated at Bharat Electronics.

What about all the other languages? Are we not all paying taxes that support Doordarshan? Why is our money used to promote somebody else's language?

As for Bharat Electronics, why is this "high-tech" company wasting the time of its highly educated employees on celebrating the language of the Hindi people? Hours spent (wasted) on this Hindi Month Celebration is worth crores of Rupees; another offering to Hindi Goddess!

2017-0911A: Hindi Forced into Some Tamil Nadu Schools

Madras High Court ordered Tamil Nadu state Government to establish Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) (Jawahar Modern Schools) in TN. Tamil Nadu refused to establish these schools with Indian Government funding in Tamil Nadu because Hindi is compulsory in schools. Tamil Nadu lawyer told the court that it is against Tamil Nadu's two-language formula. High Court told the state government that it should "give up its fear" that Hindi would be thrust upon students through these schools. The court told Tamil Nadu to provide sufficient infrastructure, including land, to the schools. (Business Standard; September 11, 2017)

I am not a lawyer and I would think the court is interpreting correctly the constitution and laws of the land. So we need to change the laws and constitutional provisions on language. However it is impossible to amend the constitution because that requires two-thirds majority in parliament. Hindi people have more than one-third members of parliament. Have you ever heard of a Hindi member of parliament opposing Hindi imposition?

More detailed information on this topic may be found in Volumes 4-Chapter 8.

2017-0911B: Banking Employees Need not Know State Language to Get Jobs

Institute for Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) holds examinations for employment in banks, insurance and other financial sectors. During 2016-2017, over 15 million (1.5 crore) candidates registered for examinations. IBPS examinations are held in English and Hindi. There was a requirement that a candidate must know the state language where he/she wants to work. Indian government has removed this requirement. Now the candidate need not know the state language to get the job but will be given time to learn it. However there are many incidences of bank employees from other states not communicating with local people in Kannada reported in the last several months. (Bangalore Mirror; September 11, 2017)

Local candidates and Karnataka Rakshana Vedike activists protested and disrupted IBPS examinations. Following these protests, Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah wrote to Indian government opposing the changes to IBPS and complained that Karnataka students are short-changed. He wrote, "This change in rules under the system is proving to be utterly insensitive to the regional sentiments causing large scale resentment among youngsters of our State.... Candidates from other states who join banking sector in Karnataka have to serve in rural banks where they are supposed to interact with villagers in the local language of Kannada. If the officials who do not know Kannada language fail to communicate properly with local people, this will cause dissatisfaction among people.... This will not only come in the way of effective implementation of government sponsored schemes (both central and state government), it will also create cultural, social and linguistic issues which will adversely affect customer service." (Bangalore Mirror; September 11, 2017)

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah said that holding examinations for jobs in banking, railways and central excise in Hindi and English only was violation of constitutional principles. His letter added, "All the 22 languages included in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India are national languages and they demand equal importance with no language having preference over other." (Bangalore Mirror; September 11, 2017)

We applaud the people of Karnataka, language activists and Chief Minister Siddaramaiah for their efforts to protect Kannada. We hope that other non-Hindi states will do the same. We do want to point out that the chief minister acted (wrote the letter) only after protests by language activists. So it is important that non-Hindi people take the lead in protecting their languages instead of waiting for political leaders to act.

In the opinion of this writer, out-of-staters should get jobs only if suitable candidates are not available within the state.

2017-0914A: Hindi and Health of the People

Indian President Ram Nath Kovind suggested that doctors prescribe the names of medicines in Hindi as it would result in greater interaction between doctors and patients (Indian Awaaz; September 14, 2017).

How will Hindi prescriptions help non-Hindi peoples? This type of arrogant attitude, coming from the President of India, that every Indian knows Hindi or should learn Hindi is dangerous. The President should have asked doctors to write prescription in the state language. Is he the president of India or president of Hindia?

2017-0914B: A False Statement from the President of India

Indian President Ram Nath Kovind said that Hindi is only language which is uniting India (Indian Awaaz; September 14, 2017). Home Minister Rajnath Singh said that Hindi was the only language that has played a major role in accomplishing unity in diversity (Outlook; September 14, 2017).

Are Ram Nath Kovind and Rajnath Singh outright ignorant or are they repeating a falsehood, hoping that people would believe it? Actually Hindi is the only language that is threatening the unity of India.

2017-0914C: Hindi and Education Institutes

India's Home Minister Rajnath Singh suggested that education institutes ensure that Hindi is "majorly" used as a medium of instruction. He also appealed to every chief of government ministries, departments, offices, enterprises and banks etc. to primarily use Hindi language in their daily functioning. (Outlook; September 14, 2017)

Why should Hindi be the medium of instruction in universities in non-Hindi states? His appeal that banks primarily use Hindi is already in force in many banks. Automated Teller Machines (ATM) in many banks in non-Hindi states use only Hindi and English (no state language). Many bank forms are in Hindi and English only. This should change and state language must be available in ATMs and bank forms.

2017-0914D: Hindi and the World, according to the President of India

Indian President Ram Nath Kovind said that Hindi language could bind the whole world into one thread. He said this at a Hindi Diwas (Hindi Day) function in 2017 (theindianawaaz.com; September 14, 2017).

No reasonable person would agree with this outrageous statement. Just because it is the Hindi Day function, you cannot utter your private fantasies and wishful thinkings as facts.

2017-0927A: A Maharashtra leader takes the Stand against Hindi Imposition

Raj Thackeray, founder of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) spoke up against Hindi imposition in a recent interview. State language of Maharashtra is Marathi. Here are a few excerpts. "I am pro-Marathi.... People should respect the state they reside in.... India is more like Europe. Just like each country in Europe, every State in India has its own culture, language and traditions that need to be preserved.... If forceful action is taken to wipe off our distinct identities, then people are bound to hit the streets." (The Hindu; September 27, 2017)

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

10.

Diary: October to December 2017

2017-1001A: Hindi Imposition Through Banking Services

Department of Official Language had asked banks to update databases in Hindi and customers should not be compelled to fill forms only in English. Banks should modulate the software in such a way that a customer can get the passbook in Hindi. It should also be in regional languages. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) already have a Hindi option. (The Hindu; October 1, 2018)

Apart from the fact that Hindi is thrust into non-Hindi states through banks, see the casual insertion of "It should also be in regional languages" in the statement. While explicit requirements are specified for Hindi, a non-committal statement about "regional" languages is inserted to appease non-Hindi politicians. It does not say ATMs, databases and passbooks should be in all Indian languages, it mentions only Hindi. With this kind of attitude from the Indian government, non-Hindi languages are doomed to die from public life within a century. Is getting out of Indian Union the only solution to save our languages?

2017-1003A: Hypocrisy of the Vice President of India

Indian Vice-President Venkaiah Naidu (a Telugu) asked the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister to make knowledge Telugu language compulsory to get jobs in the state. (The New Indian express; October 3, 2017)

This is hypocrisy. Many employees at Indian government offices in Andhra do not have a working knowledge of Telugu and local people have difficulty communicating with them in English or Hindi. Will the Vice President lead an effort to pass a law in parliament requiring that only people with working knowledge of the state language be posted in Indian government offices? We will then support him for President or Prime minister.

2017-1014A: You cannot be Prime Minister of India if you Do not Know Hindi

Former Indian President Pranab Mukherjee said that nobody should venture to be the Prime Minister of India without knowing Hindi. He added that former congress leader and Tamil Nadu chief Minister Kamaraj said once that "No Hindi, no prime ministership". (OneIndia website; October 14, 2017)

President Mukherji is correct; Hindi members of parliament would see to it that only those who know Hindi would become prime minister. What a sad state for non-Hindi peoples! What an insult to non-Hindi languages!

By the way, Mr. Mukherji's quote of Kamaraj is incorrect. Kamaraj said in the 1960's that he could not become the prime minister because he knew neither English nor Hindi. In the 1960s, people thought that one could become prime minister without Hindi

knowledge; English was enough. In the ensuing decades Hindi imperialism rose little by little that knowledge of Hindi now seems to be a must for prime minister position.

2017-1106A: Taxi Driver in Bengaluru Beaten Up for not Speaking in Hindi

Three men beat up a cab driver in Bengaluru for not being able to speak in Hindi. The three men working in a private firm were arrested. (Times of India; November 6, 2017). Bengaluru is in the non-Hindi state of Karnataka in Southern India.

2017-1114A: Indian Coastguard Beat Tamil Nadu Fishermen for not Knowing Hindi

Indian Coastguard stopped two Tamil Nadu fishermen for some violation. They beat them for not knowing Hindi. (Express Newsline; November 14, 2017)

Indian Coastguard personnel are paid from our taxes. They come to Tamil Nadu coast, supposedly, to protect the people. They do not learn the state language and beat up local people because they do not know Hindi to answer the coastguard personnel in Hindi. This is the sad situation of non-Hindi peoples in India.

2017-1120A: Is Hindi a Unifying or Divisive Force in India?

Indian Vice President Venkaiah Naidu said that Hindi is the most powerful way to unify India. He added, “Hindi has played a historic role in the development of India’s unity, integrity and linguistic goodwill”. (Scroll.com; November 20, 2017)

Just because a Vice President propagates false information, it would not become a fact. Hindi is a very divisive force India. Hindi was a topic of heated debates in the Indian Constituent Assembly. Local and out of state police and army had to shoot and kill 63 unarmed civilians in Tamil Nadu between January 25 and February 13, 1965 in order to stop the Anti-Hindi Imposition Agitation [See Volume 3]. Tell me, is it a unifying force? Can the Vice President give us actual incidents of how Hindi played any role in the development of India’s unity, integrity and linguistic goodwill? Earlier this year (2017), Kannadigas (Kannada speakers) demanded that Hindi signboards be removed from Bengaluru Metro in Karnataka State, and they succeeded [See Volume 10-Chapter 11 for details]. Is it a sign of Hindi unifying the country?

2017-1123A: Vice Presidents Exhorts Students to Learn Hindi

Indian Vice President Venkaiah Naidu said children should learn Hindi or they cannot become acceptable at the national level. (Indian Express; November 23, 2017)

If knowledge of a regional language (Hindi) spoken in the north-central region of India is a must to become acceptable at the national level, it is time for the other regions to separate from that nation and establish their own nation where they would not be discriminated on the basis of their mother tongue.

2017-1206A: "Use Marathi in Central Government Offices in Maharashtra"

Maharashtra government issued a circular asking the central government offices in the state to use Marathi language in its day-to-day work. Maharashtra said that these offices may use English and Hindi in addition to Marathi. It also wanted knowledge of Marathi mandatory for all central government employees in the state. (India Today; December 6, 2017).

This is a valid and long overdue request. Other states should immediately do the same. But does the Maharashtra State Government have any jurisdiction over central government offices in the state? Let us see if central government offices would follow the request and conduct all business in Marathi.

2017-1227A: Outrageous Hindi Imperialism at State Bank of India

Indian Government owned State Bank of India (SBI) sent cell phone messages in Hindi (no Tamil, no English) to some customers in Tamil Nadu. Thanthai Periyar Drivar Kazhagam (TPDK) members demonstrated in front of an SBI branch in Coimbatore.

This is a major problem for non-Hindi customers. Now they are at a loss as to what is going on with their bank accounts. Is there a seemingly fraudulent activity needing immediate attention? Is the account over-drawn needing immediate attention? Non-Hindi customers are at a loss to know.

Non-Hindi peoples' repeated requests that Indian government offices and enterprises (such as banks) communicate with people in their mother tongue have fell into the deaf ears of Indian government. May be it is time for non-Hindi regions to separate from India and form their own country or countries.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

11.

Diary: January to March 2018

2018-0000A: Hindi Encroachment at Homi Bhaba National Institute

2018 Enrollment form for post-graduate studies at the Homi Bhaba National Institute in Mumbai, Maharashtra State (operated under the Indian Government Department of Atomic Energy) in English but it requires everyone to write their names in Hindi also.

Indian Government Department of Atomic Energy's Heavy Water Board employment application form requires applicants to write their full name in Hindi (2018).

I do not know Hindi. How will I fill out this form?

2018-0000B: Hindi Library at Railway Stations in Tamil Nadu

Indian Railways opened a "Hindi Library" (Hindi magazines, newspapers) in Madurai Railway Station, Tamil Nadu in 2018. A similar Hindi library was opened at the Chennai Central Railway station in 2015. Note that these are "Hindi Libraries" exclusively for Hindi publications. (More libraries were set up all over Tamil Nadu including Thirunelveli, Thindukal (Dindugal), Palani, Karaikudi, etc.)

Opening a library or reading room at major railway stations may be good idea; passengers can use their waiting time fruitfully. The library should be stocked with magazines and newspapers in the local language (which most passengers would know) and the alien Hindi from a thousand miles away. This is an exhibition of the arrogance of Hindi power in India.

UPDATE: After murmur and protests, Railway announced it would add English and Tamil books also (Times of India; December 27, 2019). While we welcome the decision, we have three points to make. (1) Why should we have to protest and fight to have Tamil books in railway libraries in Tamil Nadu? (2) We do not see the need for Hindi books in these libraries because very few people in Tamil Nadu read Hindi. It is a waste of money and show of Hindi imperial arrogance. Do they have Tamil books in New Delhi railway stations? Thousands of Tamils travel through New Delhi railway station. Why favour and pamper Hindi people only? Hindi imperial rule reigns over India.

2018-000C: Hindi Announcements in Malayalam Radio Programmes

Indian Government was broadcasting messages about obeying traffic rules in some Malayalam radio programmes in Kerala in 2018. While the radio programmes are in Malayalam, the traffic rules announcements are in Hindi.

Most everyone listening these programmes knows Malayalam but only some know Hindi. Would it not be wise to broadcast the importance of traffic rules in Malayalam?

The purpose of these announcements are not really to reduce traffic accidents in Kerala, it is to thrust Hindi into the throats of Malayalis.

2018-0105A: 400 Crores Rupees for Hindi in the United Nations

Indian government is ready to spend Rs 400 crores to make Hindi an official language at the United Nations (TheQuint.com; January 5, 2018)

At the same time, this government is not willing to pay for full time translators for non-Hindi languages in the Indian parliament so non-Hindi members of parliament can use their mother tongue anytime they want without having to give 24 hour prior notice to give a speech; also they are not allowed to ask supplementary questions in their mother tongue because translators are not employed full time. While non-Hindi languages do not have full time translators, there are several full time Hindi translators.

More about Indian government efforts to make Hindi an official language of United Nations and how non-Hindi languages are discriminated in Indian parliament are discussed in some detail in Volume 7-Chapters 1, 9 and 10.

2018-0105B: "Text Us in Hindi or English" says State Bank of India

State Bank of India asked its Tamil customer to text them in English or Hindi. After an uproar in tweets, the bank said that calls to local bank landline could be made in the local language. (TheQuint.com; January 5, 2018)

So Non-Hindi peoples have to use the outdated 20-th century technology of landlines and the modern 21-st century cell phone technology is for Hindi people only.

2018-0111A: Post Telugu Officers at Gulf State Embassies

Telangana State government asked Indian Government External Affairs Minister to post at least 4 Telugu-speaking officers in each Gulf State embassies. Telangana said that it was willing to send officers on special duty. (Deccan Chronicle; January 11, 2018)

Most immigrants in Gulf State countries are from Southern States (non-Hindi). It is reasonable to post officers from these states in these embassies. Instead Indian government is promoting more and more Hindi in embassies around the world. Last year (2017) President of India ordered that "Vacant posts of Hindi (Officers) in offices/embassies should be filled as quickly as possible" (OneIndia.com; April 23, 2017). It is the duty of Hindi Officers to see that more and more Hindi is used in the embassies.

Telangana said that it was willing to send officers on special duty. That is good but Indian government must pay these officers. Only a few days ago Indian External Affairs Minister said that India was willing to spend 400 crore Rupees to make Hindi an official language of the United Nations (TheQuint.com; January 5, 2018). Instead of spending

money on Hindi ego boosting exercises, it should spend our tax monies to help our immigrants in other countries.

2018-0201A: Hindi Budget for the Rural Populace: Self-Centred Arrogance of Power

Indian Finance Minister Arun Jaitley presented the budget in parliament in a mixture of English and Hindi. According to Deccan Herald, "sources in the know" said that the reason for presenting in Hindi was to establish a direct connect with the rural populace. (Deccan Herald; February 1, 2018; Times of India; February 1, 2018).

“Indian rural populace means Hindi rural populace” to these Hindi-enthusiasts or Hindi supremacists. It is not the first time such arrogant disregard for non-Hindi peoples of India was displayed by Indian government officials [See Volume 12-Part II]. Also, if the budget is for Hindi people, Indian government should collect taxes from Hindi people only. By the way, Indian government collects more taxes from non-Hindi peoples than Hindi people.

2018-0201B: Hindi Encroaches Indian Institute of Management

Graduating students of Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru (IIM-B) were asked to provide their names in Hindi script (Devanagari script) so that it could be included in their certificates (along with English). Some students complained that they did not know Hindi. Some said that if they want to issue bi-lingual certificates, it should be English and Kannada (language of Karnataka State where Bengaluru is located) or student's mother tongue. Some students said that they sometimes got letters in Hindi. Director of IIM-B said that nothing is finalized about Hindi in the certificate. (Times of India; February 1, 2018)

The same thing happened in Kozhikode, Kerala just one month later. (see 2018-0302A later in this chapter)

In our opinion, in a diverse country like India, education should be exclusively under state governments. Most states are bigger than many countries in this world. They are fully capable of educating their citizens.

2018-0201C: More Money For “Hindi Imposition”

Indian government's Home Ministry budget (2018-2019) increased money for Hindi by over 16% compared to 2017-2018 (www.theweek.in; February 1, 2018).

Note that other ministries also spend money on Hindi that is not part of the Home Ministry budget.

2018-0220A: Malayalam Dropped from Railways Employment Examinations (and Reinstated)

Indian Railways held employment recruitment examinations in Hindi and English only. After much complaint from non-Hindi states, a number of other Indian languages were also permitted for Group D (Group C, Level 1 for track maintainer, gateman, porter) recruitment examinations when Mamata Banerjee was Railways Minister (Some of the other recruitment examinations are still in Hindi and English only. That should change.) Then this year Railways dropped Malayalam from the allowed languages. Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan protested in Facebook. Railways reversed its decision and Malayalam was reinstated. (TheNewsMinute.com, February 20, 2018; Deccan Herald, February 19, 2018-updated February 23)

There are a few lessons for non-Hindi peoples of India. Indian government does every opportunity to demote non-Hindi languages and elevate Hindi above all else. Un-named senior officials, with or without specific instructions from ministers or discussions in parliament, poke us here and there with Hindi stick. If we keep quiet we lose. So it is important that people and politicians protest when necessary.

We also have to ask the question why Malayalam from Kerala was eliminated while the other non-Hindi languages were kept. The reason may be that Kerala was lukewarm in its opposition to Hindi imposition. While Kannadigas (Karnataka State) went into protest demonstrations over putting Hindi signs at Bengaluru Metro rail, there was no protest in Kerala over Hindi signs in Kochi Metro. Hindi imposers might have thought that Kerala would take Hindi imposition lying down. Swift protest from Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan resulted in the re-instatement of Malayalam.

2018-0220B: Indian Language Books at Foreign University Libraries

External Affairs Ministry is planning to set up an "India Corner" in select foreign university libraries to stock up books in Indian languages (Hindustan Times, February 20, 2018).

It sounds great but I am certain that this worthwhile project would be hijacked to promote Hindi. Indian government currently has an order requiring that Indian government offices buy at least 50% of the books in Hindi. If that rule is applied to "India Corner", at least 50% of the monies go to Hindi books and the remaining 50% goes to the remaining 21 languages; that is less than 2.5% per language. So Hindi gets over 20 times as much money as each of the other languages. It is not fair. 50% of the Indian government taxes do not come from Hindi states. I am suggesting that monies allocated to each language be proportional to the taxes paid by the corresponding state(s).

2018-0227A: Hindi at Atomic Energy Central School at Anupuram, Tamil Nadu

Job application for teachers in the Atomic Energy Central School in Anupuram, Tamil Nadu says, "Desirable: Working knowledge of Hindi" [Number: 89328-89204-89348-89248, dated February 27, 2018). There is no such desirability for the state language Tamil. This is a secondary school. Medium of instruction is English. Located in a state

where few people know Hindi. So why give preference to those who know Hindi? It is yet another form of favouring those who know Hindi.

We would like to see that all jobs in Indian government offices in a state be allocated to qualified candidates from the state first. Select out-of-state candidates only if qualified local candidates are not available.

2018-0301A: Karnataka Fights Back Hindi Hegemony in its Own Way

Karnataka government is giving funds ranging from Rupees 5 lakh to Rs 35 lakh (10 lakhs = 1 million) to Information Technology start-ups to develop Kannada language applications, from fonts for mobile phones to speech to text software. Karnataka Minister of state for Information Technology and Tourism, Mr. Priyank Kharge, said, “These start-ups will have to fight growing Hindi imposition and hegemony across the country. They need to ensure that our country’s diversity - both in language and culture, and beliefs - are preserved for a strong future.” (Economic Times; March 1, 2018)

We applaud Karnataka State government’s efforts in fighting Hindi hegemony as well as developing Kannada language. We also would like non-Hindi states to press Indian government to allocate monies equitably for the development of all languages. Currently most of our tax monies are allocated to Hindi and other languages are getting very little, if any. This should and must change.

2018-0302A: Hindi Infiltration into Indian Institute of Management

Indian Institute of Management-Kozhikodu (IIM-K) asked graduating students to give their names in Hindi so that their certificate can be issued in Hindi also. Some students opposed and IIM-K said that certificate would be in English only. (Times of India, March 2, 2018).

Exactly the same happened in IIM-Bengaluru a month ago (see 2018-0201B above). We should stop this constant poking of non-Hindi peoples with Hindi stick in educational institutions, railways, banks and myriad other spheres. Only way is to amend the constitution providing equal status to all Indian languages. If Hindi politicians block it and we cannot get it done in 3 years, non-Hindi states should consider leaving (separating from) the Indian Union.

2018-0308A: Airline Safety Instructions in Hindi and English Only

India’s Minister of State for Civil Aviation Jayant Sinha told the lower house of parliament that there are no plans to make announcements of pre-flight safety instructions in regional languages (News18.com, March 8, 2018)

Earlier this year, Indian government said that it was willing to spend 400 crore Rupees (4 billion Rupees) to cover the cost of making Hindi an official language of United Nations.

For a fraction of that money, all Air India flights can have safety announcements in the language of the state where the flight originates or lands.

Indian government shows total disregard for the safety of non-Hindi peoples. Several examples are given in Volume 10-Part I. We are taxpayers too.

2018-0310A: Hindi Arrogance of a School Principal in Gujarat

A district primary education officer (DPEO) in Gujarat, Mr. Mahesh Mehta, convened a meeting of over 300 school heads regarding school fees. When he spoke in the state language Gujarati, one school principal asked him to speak in Hindi. He continued in Gujarati. There were a number of school heads who did not know Gujarati. Later Mr. Mahesh Mehta said, "if they want to run a school in Gujarat, they have learn the Gujarati". (Times of India, March 10, 2018)

We commend Mr. Mehta for conducting the meeting in the state language. I hope all state governments would enact a law making proficiency in the state language mandatory for all private, state and central government jobs.

2018-0314A: Hindi Poets and Indian Coast Guard

Indian Coast Guard issued a notice in mid-March 2018, "Hindi Kavi Sammelan (Hindi poetry Festival) was organised at Chennai (Tamil Nadu) on March 14, 2018 by Indian Coast Guard Regional Headquarters (East) and Town Official Language Implementation Committee to promote Hindi language. Poets from various government agencies participated in the event". (Tweet Message from Indian Coast Guard; March 21-22, 2018)

In March 2017, a Tamil Nadu fisherman died from Sri Lankan Navy shooting because Indian Coastguard nearby could not understand a distress phone call from the fishermen in Tamil and the fishermen could not speak Hindi or English. The injured fisherman was alive for about an hour after the shooting and might have survived if Indian coastguard came and provided medical aid [See Volume 10-Chapter 5]. Instead of holding Hindi poetry festivals, teach the state language to coastguards. Purpose of coastguards is to protect the coast, and not to propagate Hindi.

2018-0316: Opposition to Hindi in Meghalaya

Opposition MLA and former minister Ampareen Lyngdoh walked out of the Meghalaya assembly in opposition to Governor Ganga Prasad addressing the assembly in Hindi instead of Meghalaya assembly's official language in English. He later said that if India promotes "One Nation, One Language" concept in Meghalaya, it would be opposed. (News18.com; March 16, 2-018)

2018-0322A: Kannada in Indian Passports

Kannada Development Authority (KDA) chairman Professor S G Siddaramaiah said that passports issued in Karnataka should be in English and Kannada (The New Indian Express, March 22, 2018).

Now Indian passports are in English and Hindi throughout India.

2018-0324A: Hindi Milestones Again in Tamil Nadu

Some stretches of India's National Highway-49 (NH-49) in Tamil Nadu were turned into 4-lane roads. As part of this improvement Hindi milestones were installed in these areas. Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK – a political party) volunteers tarred the Hindi milestones. (Samayam.com (a Tamil news magazine); March 24, 2018)

National Highways installing Hindi milestones in non-Hindi states is becoming a recurring problem. There was opposition in Karnataka too.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

12.

Diary: April to June 2018

2018-0403A: Vice President Venkaiah Naidu Asks Members of Parliament to Speak in Hindi

Indian Vice President Venkaiah Naidu asked members of the Upper House of Indian parliament (Rajya sabha), including non-Hindi members, to preferably speak in Hindi without fearing for grammatical mistakes. (News18.com; April 3, 2018)

Vice President Venkaiah Naidu, whose mother tongue is Telugu, has emerged as a vocal promoter of Hindi after he became the Vice President. As Vice President, he is also the chairman of the upper house of parliament. Instead of asking members of the upper house to speak in Hindi, he must push to have parliamentary rules changed so he has the right to speak in his mother tongue Telugu in parliament.

Although non-Hindi members can speak in their mother tongue if they notify 24 hours ahead, ministers are not allowed to speak in any language other than Hindi or English even if they give 24 hour notice. Since ministers are not allowed, I doubt chairman would be allowed either. Mr. Vice President, protect your language rights first.

More about Vice President Venkaiah Naidu's views on Hindi may be found in Volume 6-Chapter 9.

2018-0404A: Hindi Imposition Through FM Radio

Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) leader Ramadoss said that Hindi was being imposed through Tamil FM channels. Her gave the following example. The programme, “Sandesh to Soldiers”, broadcast on All India Radio’s (AIR) Tamil FM rainbow, is completely in Hindi. This programme is about sending greetings to those in the armed forces. (The Hindu; April 4, 2018)

To start with, how many Tamil people understand the meaning of title “Sandesh to Soldiers”; I do not. Tamil soldiers fight and die in India’s northern borders. They would love to hear messages from loved ones back home in Tamil Nadu. Those moments of relief and happiness are deprived from Tamil soldiers because their friend and family cannot understand Hindi. Is there a limit to the Hindi zealotry of Indian government? Do you have no shame?

2018-0407A: Hindi Intrusion into Nagaland

BJP-backed Progressive Democratic Alliance government in Nagaland is pushing Hindi to facilitate national integration. OIt plans to promote Hindi as a subject in higher educational institutions to help improve job prospects of Naga youth. Minister for higher education (BJP) delivered his speech in Hindi, instead of English or Nagamese, in the budget session of the state assembly. He said, “We need to improve our intonation only.

We speak Hindi with a Naga accent. If that improves, we will sound like other Indians except for our looks". (<http://theprint.in>; April 7, 2018)

This is why non-Hindi states should not elect Hindi-centric parties like Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Congress or local parties allied with them. They will always push Hindi into peoples' throats. They even want non-Hindi peoples to "improve" their intonations ("accent") to speak Hindi. What is wrong with Naga intonation?

2018-0411A: Hindi Promotion in Foreign Countries

In a written reply to a question in parliament, India's External Affairs Minister (Foreign Minister) listed the variety of programs to promote Hindi in foreign countries. (thewire.com; April 11, 2018)

Detailed discussion of taxpayer monies used to promote Hindi in foreign countries may be found in Volume 8.

2018-0424A: Post Office Jobs in Kerala Go to Hindi Belt Candidates

People from north India with no knowledge of Malayalam are appointed in Kerala post offices. They are appointed to posts like postal sorting assistant and postman. Out of the 31 appointments only two are Malayalis. 21 are from Bihar and 8 are from Uttar Pradesh. Knowledge of state language is not a requirement for these appointments. (Mathrubhumi; April 24, 2018)

Posting people who do not know state language is a hardship for local people who have to transact business in post office and other Indian government offices. Yes, some non-Hindi people are posted in Hindi states but all Indian government employees are required to learn Hindi. So Hindi state people are not affected because of the language barrier.

More about Hindi in Kerala may be found in Volume 13-Chapter 5.

2018-0426A: Vice-President Wants Limited Use of Mother Tongue (a sure way to destroy our mother tongues)

Speaking at the Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (ICFRE), India's Vice President Venkaiah Naidu said, "In our houses we must speak in our mother tongue, in the country we must speak in Hindi" (Indian Express; April 26, 2018).

Why can't a Malayali speak Malayalam outside his house in his state Kerala where his ancestors had lived and died for generations? Does he/she have to sacrifice his/her mother tongue in favour of a language from a thousand miles in order to be part of this India?

2018-0504A: Expect More Hindi Imposition in New Education Policy

Indian government Minister of State for Human Resources Development (HRD) Mr. Satya Pal Singh, speaking at an award function at the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), said, "Whenever we escalate talks about working for the mother tongue, things don't move forward". He added that the new education policy that is being formulated would give Hindi its due importance. He also presented awards to authors of best books in technical education published in Hindi. (NDTV website; May 4, 2018)

This event raises many questions. (1) Minister is first talking about the importance of mother tongue; that is good. After paying lip service to mother tongue only thing he actually does is supporting more Hindi imposition in education. (2) Why is it that awards are given only to Hindi writers? What about Kannada or Marathi writers for their technical books? Are we not all paying taxes?

2018-0505A: Hindi Knowledge Required for Employment at IISER

Job applicants for officer or non-teaching staff posts (such as deputy registrar, executive engineers) at Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) now requires basic knowledge of Hindi (Advertisement No. IISER-K-RECTT.NT-01/2018/Admin, dated May 5, 2018). An Indian government official said that other such institutes would also require Hindi knowledge for employment. (The New Indian Express; June 13, 2018)

As far as we know, until now knowledge of Hindi was not a requirement to get hired. Once hired, employees were forced to learn Hindi. Now you need to know Hindi to even apply for a job at IISER funded by Hindi and non-Hindi taxes. Now well-qualified candidates cannot get jobs unless they know Hindi. What are we going to do?

UPDATE: Following some opposition to it, IISER issued a revised version under that same advertisement number. It now said, "Basic knowledge of Hindi is not a criteria for short-listing or selection of any post under the said notification".

We are happy that the Hindi requirement is removed because of the opposition. Had "Hindi Opposition Groups" or "Language Rights Groups" missed this little advertisement, change would not have been made. We have to pass a law that, requiring Hindi knowledge for applying for central government jobs is a crime and those who commit this crime would be dismissed from job without pension and fined. I bet that Hindi Members of Parliament would never allow such a law. Non-Hindi people are forever doomed under the shadow of Hindi imposition.

2018-0507A: Hindi Imposition in Tripura

Several political parties criticized a proposal of the Circulation Committee under the Department of Information and Cultural Affairs (ICA) of Tripura State to replace Kokborok, the language of indigenous people of the state, with Hindi in local television news bulletins. After the criticism, state government downplayed and backtracked it.

The proposal says, "It has been proposed that instead of using Kokborok as a medium of news, Hindi may be introduced as it would promote nationalism and people from outside state also could follow the news." (NDTV website; May 7, 2018)

Tripura State is ruled by Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) at this time. Hindi-centric parties like BJP and Congress or local parties allied with them will push Hindi into non-Hindi states whenever they see an opportunity. BJP-backed Progressive Democratic Alliance government in Nagaland also pushed Hindi into the non-Hindi state of Nagaland. See Item Number 2018-0407A earlier in this article.

2018-0516A: Hindi Governor of Karnataka's Contempt for Kannada

Governor of Karnataka State, Vajubai Bala, is from another state and not a Kannadiga. He is a Hindi enthusiast. He made his Indian Republic Day speech in Hindi in 2015. He addressed the joint session of the Karnataka State Legislature in Hindi in 2017. Even his letterhead is in English and Hindi only. There is no Kannada, official language of the state. Governors are appointed by the Indian central government. As the "nominal" head of the state, he should respect the state language. He did not. This is why we demand that governors should be from within the state.

2018-0518A: Resistance to Hindi imposition in West Bengal

A language rights group Bangla Pokkho was formed in West Bengal in 2017. It has offices in 10 of the 23 districts in the state. It opposes to Hindi imposition and is for wider use of Bengali in the state. In the short time of its existence it has took up several issues and had success in a few.

Kolkata Metro added Bengali in its smart card after Bangla Pokkho protests (TheBengalStory.com; May 18, 2018). Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) located in west Bengal withdrew its notification that knowledge of Hindi was mandatory for applying for non-teaching positions after Bangla Pokkho demonstrated before its office (Hindustan Times; July 6, 2018).

2018-0520A: A Proposal to Discriminate Against Non-Hindi Candidates in IAS Postings

(IAS - Indian Administrative Services, IFS - Indian Foreign Services, IPS - Indian Police Services) Indian Government is considering to rank All India Services (AIS) officers, namely IAS, IFS, IPS officers, not only on the basis of their marks in the All-India competitive examination called Civil Services Examination (CSE), as is the current practice, but also on performance in Foundation Course (FC) classes at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration Mussorie (LBSNAA). These classes are held after the candidate passes CSE. One problem with this addition of FC class performance is that FC includes Hindi classes. This obviously gives an advantage to Hindi students in the ranking, and thus choice postings go to Hindi students. [newscentral24x7.com, May 20, 2018]

2018-0618A: CBSE and Hindi Imposition for Teaching Posts

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) conducts the test mandatory for teacher appointments in central government schools like Kendriya Vidyalayas as well as private schools affiliated to CBSE. Candidates must pass proficiency tests in 2 languages. In the previous years they may choose 2 languages out of English and 19 Indian languages. In 2018 CBSE limited the choice to Hindi, Sanskrit and English instead of 20 languages. (Times of India; June 18, 2018).

This is just outrageous. This means that anyone applying for teaching posts in these schools must know at least Hindi or Sanskrit. Sanskrit is close to Hindi. So Hindi applicants with knowledge of Hindi and Sanskrit could become teachers without knowing English at all, while non-Hindi applicants must know at least Hindi or Sanskrit plus English.

UPDATE: There was criticism of this requirement from a handful of non-Hindi educationists. Tamil Nadu Member of Parliament Ms Kanimozhi (belonging to DMK) came strongly against it and threatened with countrywide agitation. Government of India immediately changed tune and said that applicants need to know 2 languages out of 20 as in the previous years. (National Herald; June 18, 2018) DMK - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, a political party in Tamil Nadu.

Had language activists and Ms Kanimozhi missed this advertisement, there would have been no change to the original Hindi imposition advertisements. This is not the first time this type of outrageous Hindi imperialist advertisement is issued. See “2018-0505A: Hindi Knowledge Required for Employment at IISER” above in this list.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

13.

Diary: July to September 2018

2018-0704A: Hindi Imposition at Railway Ticket Reservation System

Kanyakumari District Railway Users' Association (KKDRUA) complained to the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and to Railway Minister that IRCTC's website for booking rail tickets is available only in English and Hindi (Economic Times; July 4, 2018)

Our demand is, provide option to reserve tickets in all Indian languages. All Indian languages are equal. We all pay taxes to the Indian government.

2018-0722A: Award for Hindi Books on Environmental Topics

Indian Government Environmental Ministry re-introduced Medini Puraskar Yojna award to encourage original Hindi books on environmental topics. Rupees 100000, 75000, 50000 and 25000 would be the first, second, third and consolation prices. The award was stopped about 4 years ago and now re-started. (Press Trust of India; July 22, 2018)

Why encourage only Hindi writers? Non-Hindi peoples pay taxes too. Are non-Hindi languages second-class languages in the eyes of the Indian government?

2018-0803A: Issue Movie Censor Certificates in the Language of the Film

Indian government Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued an advisory to the Hindi film industry to “motivate and persuade” them to show credits in Hindi, or Hindi and English, for Hindi films. The advisory letter said, “Logically, the credits of the film should be in the same language as that of the film so that people who are not conversant with English are not deprived of the information relating to the cast and crew”. (The Hindu; August 3, 2018)

We whole-heartedly agree that Hindi films should have title and credit in Hindi. We also agree credits of the film should be in the same language as that of the film. So we wonder why the Central Film Board is issuing censor certificate in Hindi and English only for non-Hindi films? Is it just step-motherly treatment for non-Hindi languages?

2018-0805A: Arrogance and Ignorance of a New Hindi Member of Parliament

During the orientation programme for first-time Members of Parliament (MP) of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha), an MP from Hindi state demanded that parliamentary papers and proceedings should primarily be in Hindi because Hindi is the national language and official language of India and nobody has any problem understanding it. He added that there may be English translations if required. This demand was met with protest from some MPs, especially those from southern states. (Indian Express; August 5, 2018)

This Hindi MP's demand is due to his ignorance and arrogance. First of all Hindi is India's official language along with English. Hindi is not India's national language. India does not have a national language; Indian constitution does not designate any language as national language.

This new Hindi MP's statement "nobody has any problem understanding Hindi" shows that he is not exposed to people and regions away from Hindi states. This kind of MPs making laws covering the entire India is troubling.

2018-0815A: Hold All Railways and Excise Job Examination in Kannada Too

Kannada Development Authority (KDA) had asked the Prime Minister of India to conduct all job examinations for railways excise in Kannada also. (TheNewsMinute.com; August 15, 2018)

2018-0815B: Bank Staff Attack Customer for Wanting to Use Kannada in Karnataka

Karnataka Deputy Chief Minister G Parameshwara said last week that a man was attacked by a bank staff in Kolar for asking to carry out a transaction in Kannada. (TheNewsMinute.com; August 15, 2018)

2018-0815C: Karnataka Deputy Chief Minister Wants Kannada also in Banks

Karnataka Deputy Chief Minister G Parameshwara wrote to Indian government Finance Minister Arun Jaitley to ask the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) to conduct examinations for banking jobs in Kannada also (now it is only Hindi and English). He also pointed out that bank challans ("deposit form"), application forms, procedural documents and ATM kiosks are available only in English and Hindi. He added that this is a "systematic discrimination". He also wanted all bank employees who do not know Kannada must gain proficiency within a set time and passing a proficiency test must be a condition for continued employment. (TheNewsMinute.com; August 15, 2018)

2018-0830A: Arrogance of a Bank Employee in Kolkata (Calcutta)

A HDFC Bank customer in Kolkata (Calcutta) in West Bengal filed a complaint with the bank about a bank employee. According to the complaint, a bank employee asked this customer to fill out the bank form in English or Hindi. When the customer insisted on filling the form in Bengali (the state language), the bank employee told the customer to learn the languages [English or Hindi] or go to Pakistan or Bangladesh. (www.NewsBits.in)

May be this arrogant employee should learn the state language Bengali or go to England or a Hindi state to earn his/her living.

On a serious note, laws should be enacted or Indian constitution amended to require that proficiency in the state language is a pre-condition for employment in private and government institutions. An employee should know the language from day-one of employment.

2018-0914A: Hindi Day Becomes Black Day in Karnataka

Indian government celebrates September 14 every year as Hindi Day (Hindi Diwas) to commemorate Hindi declared India's official language on September 14, 1949. Karnataka Rakshana Vedike (KRV), a pro-Kannada organization in Karnataka, called that day "Black Day" and launched statewide protests against Hindi imposition. As part of the protests, KRV activists blackened Hindi letters on milestones along National Highway NH 48 near Davanagere and signs on other highway stretches in Chikkaballapur, Kolar, Mysuru (Mysore), Shivamoga and Yadgir. (Times of India, September 14, 2018)

2018-0914B: Indian Vice President Touts Hindi

Vice President M. Venkaiah Naidu said at a Hindi Divas function the following: English was an "illness" left behind by the British... It was not possible to progress in India without the Hindi language... When the Chinese President came here he spoke in his mother tongue. The Iranian President also spoke in his mother tongue when he was here. One should never forget their mother tongue... Bank and railway officials speak in English. Those who come to them don't know the language. You should speak in a language that people know, we have not made any effort in this regard." (The Hindu, September 14, 2018)

Our detailed response to Vice President Venkaiah Naidu to this and other pro-Hindi statements may be found in Volume 6-Chpater 9.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for the next chapter

14.

Diary: October to December 2018

2018-1011A: Where is Kannada in Karnataka Banks?

Kannada Development Authority Chairman S.G. Siddaramaiah said, "Of the approximately 18,000 employees recruited by banks in Karnataka between 2015 and 2017, only a few hundreds are Kannadigas because of the restructuring of recruitment rules and procedures. These non-Kannadiga bank employees in rural branches of banks have become a problem for local people as they do not communicate in Kannada." (The Hindu, October 11, 2018)

While Indian government becomes more and more strict that Indian government owned bank employees know Hindi, it is relaxing rules that these employees know the state language.

2018-1013A: India Offers Free Hindi and Sanskrit Classes in American Capital

Indian embassy in America (located in Washington) announced that it would offer free weekly classes for Hindi and Sanskrit. (Indian Express, October 13, 2018)

Here is another example, the case of South Africa. The largest linguistic group among Indian-origin people in South Africa is Tamils and then Hindis (approximately 50% are Tamils, 30% Hindis and the rest mostly Gujaratis and Telugus). Indian High Commission (similar to embassy) in Durban offers free Hindi classes but it charges a fee for Tamil volunteers to use a room there to teach Tamil classes [More details in Volume 8-Chapter 13].

Why is India spending taxpayer monies to propagate Hindi and Sanskrit only in far off lands? There are 22 languages listed in the Indian constitution. Why only Hindi and Sanskrit get the royal treatment?

2018-1020A: India Wants Hindi Everywhere in the United Nations

India has been pressing United Nations (UN) to make Hindi an official language for years and has not succeeded yet. India also wants United Nations to conduct its tour to visitors in Hindi also. It said that if money is a problem, UN may fund it from voluntary contributions (Indo American News Service; October 20, 2018); in essence India is volunteering to pay for the Hindi tours with Hindi and mostly non-Hindi taxpayer monies (yes, Indian government nets far more money from non-Hindi states than Hindi states; net means the money India gets from states minus the money it gives back to states).

India's efforts are bearing fruit. UN added Hindi twitter feeds since July 2018 (Indo American News Service; October 20, 2018). We, the non-Hindi citizens of India, ask United Nations not to use Hindi in any way or form until Indian government respects the basic language rights of the non-Hindi peoples of India. Indian government does not issue

most twitter feeds in all Indian languages, but only in English and Hindi. Most Indian government websites are in Hindi and English only. I urge non-Hindi states, politicians, and all the people to write to United Nations General Secretary not to use Hindi in anyway in the United Nations until India gives equal status to all Indian languages.

2018-1112A: Hindi Names for Indian Government Schemes and Projects

AIADMK leader M. Thambidurai came out against the Indian government naming its schemes in Hindi. He asked, “Why should a scheme be named in Hindi in Tamil Nadu? ... Take for instance the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. We don’t understand such names here in Tamil Nadu.” (Scroll.in; November 12, 2018) [AIADMK - All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - a major political party in Tamil Nadu; currently the ruling party in the state.]

All schemes should be named in English at the all-India level, and those names translated to state language should be used within each state.

[More details on how hundreds of Hindi names are given to Indian government projects and schemes may be found in Volume 10-Chapter 16.] Most non-Hindi peoples are at a loss what those projects/schemes are.

2018-1114A: Hindi People are the Least Bilingual

Only 12% of Hindi people knew a second language; they are the most uni-lingual in India. For example, 27% of Kannadigas, and 25% of Malayalis, Tamils and Telugus know at least one more language, mostly English. (Times of India, November 14, 2018).

Hindi politicians want every Indian to learn Hindi but their own people do not learn another language.

2018-1102A: Congress is the Grand Daddy of Hindi imposition

Congress Party president Rahul Gandhi tweeted best wishes to the states of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Kerala on their Foundation Day. The tweet was in Hindi. (www.thePrint.in; November 2, 2018).

Both Karnataka and Kerala are in South India and not many people know Hindi. We want to point out that, when it comes to Hindi imposition, both the former ruling party Congress and current ruling party Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) are the same; the former may do it quietly and the latter may do it loudly.

2018-1223A: Flight Announcements in Konkani Demanded

Goa's Town and Country Planning Minister Vijai Sardesai said that airplanes that do not make flight announcements in Konkani should not be allowed to land in Goa. He also wanted airport signboards in Konkani also. (Times of India; December 23, 2018)

Thank you Mr. Vijai Sardesai. All state governments should demand that all flights getting in or out of the state must make flight announcements in the state language.

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for "List of the 15 Volumes of Hindi Imposition Papers"

List of Hindi Imposition Papers (15 volumes)

The following e-books are available FREE on the Internet in the same web site you found this book. If not, you may also find it at <https://archive.org/details/texts> Search by book title.

Also, if you like this book please tell your friends or e-mail them the book or link to the book. You may also post links and comments about the book on media sites (facebook, twitter, ...) or discussion forums of your choice. Thank you.

Volume 1: Principal Articles

Volume 2: Hindi Imposition Diary

Volume 3: History of Anti-Hindi Imposition Agitations in Tamil Nadu

Volume 4: Hindi Imposition Through Educational Institutions

Volume 5: Hindi Imposition at Indian Government Offices

Volume 6: Quotes from Hindi and Non-Hindi Leaders

Volume 7: Hindi Hegemony in Indian Parliament

Volume 8: Why Should Non-Hindi Peoples Pay for Hindi Propagation in Foreign Countries?

Volume 9: Hindi Supremacy and Arrogance

Volume 10: Hindi Imposition by Hook or by Crook (Indirect Hindi Imposition in India)

Volume 11: Illegal Hindi Imposition Beyond the Constitution

Volume 12: Power of Hindi Politicians
plus
India is for Hindi Speakers Only

Volume 13: Hindi Imposition and Opposition Around India
plus
Special Favours to Hindi-Centric Industries

Volume 14: Hindi in Post-1965 Tamil Nadu

Volume 15: Safety, Health and Welfare of Non-Hindis at Risk
plus
Computers, Internet and Hindi

[Back to Table of Contents](#) or Scroll down for ""List of More Free E-Books from Us"

More Free E-books

The following e-books are available FREE on the Internet in the same web site you found this book. If not, you may also find it at <https://archive.org/details/texts>
Search by book title.

India - Current Affairs

The Failed Indian Democracy: Devolution is the Solution

Hindi Imposition Papers (15 volumes)

Economic Discrimination of South India (With Examples from Tamil Nadu)

Hindi, India and the United Nations: Opposing View from Non-Hindi Indians

Tamil Nadu

Early History of Dravidian Parties in Tamil Nadu: 1916-1959

A Political History of Dravidian Movement and Parties in Tamil Nadu

Economic Discrimination of South India (With Examples from Tamil Nadu)

Indian Interference in the Internal Affairs of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu: Historical Perspectives, Distortions and Blackouts

A Political Biography of Tamil Nationalist Poet Pavalareru Perunjchiththirana

Dark Clouds over Tamil Nadu (Cauvery Water, NEET, Jallikattu, Navodaya Schools and Fishermen Shootings)

The Two Golden Ages of Tamil Nadu and the Current Dark Days

Lighter Side of Life and Politics in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Language

Tamil Language: River Valley Civilization to Silicon Valley Civilization

Indian Government Interference in Internet Tamil: (Tamil Language in the Age of Computers, Electronics and Internet)

Indian Government and Tamil Language (Ancient Rivalries and Current Tug of War)

Tamil in Tamil Nadu Schools, Colleges and Universities

Tamil Today: Some Thoughts and Musings

Battle for Tamil Eelam

Tamil Nadu and the Battle for Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)

India and the Battle for Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)

United States of America and the Battle for Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)

International Community and the Battle for Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)

Thoughts and Musings on the Battle for Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)

Books in Tamil

தமிழ்நாட்டின் இரு பொற்காலங்களும், இன்றைய இருள் காலமும் (வரலாறு) - தஞ்சை நலங்கிள்ளி

The Two Golden Ages of Tamil Nadu and the Current Dark Days (History) (Tamil book) by Thanjai Nalankilli

தமிழ்நாடு இந்தி எதிர்ப்புப் போராட்டங்களும், தீக்குளிப்புகளும் - தஞ்சை நலங்கிள்ளி
Tamil Nadu Anti-Hindi Agitations and Self-Immolations (Tamil book) by Thanjai Nalankilli

END OF BOOK

[Back to Table of Contents](#)